Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIV—No. 48. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1878. WHOLE No. 724

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE.

On account of the warm weather for the past 30 days, we are very largely overstocked on Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Overcoats and ulsters. Rather than carry over these goods to another season, we have concluded to commence a great sacrifice sale on Wednesday, January 2d, which will be continued till all of our Overcoats are sold. Our stock of fine overcoats and ulsters is extra large and we have put the knife right into the prices. If you have not yet bought an overcoat, be sure and take advantage of this sale. The prices are made regardless of cost and at ruinously low figures, with a view to closing out the entire stock of overcoats. It will pay you well to come to Detroit, if only to buy an overcoat. Our stock is very large and must be sold.

C. R. MABLEY,

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710

The Curtain Falls upon the last Scene in the life of Turkey.

While the frontiers are being divided, let us come back to business. Every one who will see this knows that there is but one Emporium in Ypsilanti. But to know of the great reduction in prices, and the many new goods that are daily received, you should call often.

If you wish to buy or subscribe for any paper or magazine, you can save money, and several other things, by leaving the order at the Emporium.

The stock of fine English and American Stationery has been raised to a standard that this market has been a stranger to.

But the thing for which I expect to deserve the thanks of my patrons is the condition in which I propose to keep my stock of DRUGS, WALL PAPER, PAINTS, GLASS, and all the staples of my business. My stock is being entirely refreshed. Nothing like it can be found in the County. No mistake has ever injured a patron of my Drug Store. And I guarantee that no customer of mine shall make a mistake who goes to the Emporium to spend their money. You will not need to banter to get the bottom price. My regular prices will knock the bottom out of the "bottom" prices usually found. Call and see the goods and learn the bottomless prices.

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The Pioneer, and only store devoted solely to Crockery,—making a business of the purchase and sale of a first-class stock in all its branches —is J. H. WORTLEY'S, north side Congress Street.

Every man to his trade. Large experience in this department enables me to please my patrons by furnishing them reliable goods.

W. R. DAVIS

Presents his compliments to his friends and patrons (increasing as the years roll on), informing all that he never has had a finer or better stock to select from than now. So far as his assortment of men's wear or ladies' boots and shoes, it is one continuous holiday at his store, south side Congress Street. 719

Richardson's New Method

FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Price, $3.25. By NATHAN RICHARDSON.

250,000 copies sold. Sales have surpassed those of all other books combined. Be sure to order by the above full title, and do not accept instead of this, THE MODERN SCHOOL, which is an older book, by the same author. Mr. Richardson's opinion of the merits of this first effort may be gathered from the following, taken from the Preface to the NEW METHOD.

"Becoming at length satisfied of the truth of these criticisms, (by many eminent composers and professors,) and convinced that great improvements were obviously needed, I determined, if possible, to remedy the defects. Profiting by the experience and advice of the best practical teachers, I commenced a thorough and critical examination of my first method, and concluded that the only remedy would be to bring out a new work on an improved plan."

This new work, substituted for the defective MODERN SCHOOL, was Richardson's

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which has been revised and re-revised, until it is the most perfect of music books, is a great favorite with the profession, and is the only true "Richardson."

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The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, at all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

717 E. H. JACKSON.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

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This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABEIS BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

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PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

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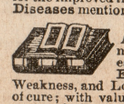
Established 1867 and Chartered by the State Legislature for the improved treatment of all **Private and Chronic Diseases** mentioned in this card. Just published,



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A confidential Adviser for the young and middle aged of both sexes; on all Diseases of a Private Nature, arising from Early Abuses or Infection, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, and the best means of cure; with valuable advice to the Married and those contemplating Marriage; including a treatise on Female Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Skin, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, the Opium Habit &c. It contains 260 large pages and numerous engravings, mailed under seal on receipt of 50 cts.

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689-740

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, Jan. 27.

JEHOSHAPHAT'S PROSPERITY.

II. Chron. 17: 1—10.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"And they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah and taught the people."—2 Chron. 17: 19.

TOPIC.—The Lord prospers his true servants.

NOTES.

This lesson begins with reign of Jehoshaphat, the son of Asa. His father's reign had been long, and for the most part one of peace and prosperity. His reign lasted forty-one years. He was one of the best of the kings. His son Jehoshaphat succeeded to his throne about B. C. 916, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. He too was a good man and walked in the ways of his father Asa, and his ancestor David. And his administration was prosperous. He took special interest in the religious instruction of the people, and sent out a body of Levites to teach them the law of God, under the direct supervision of the princes of the kingdom, which was both wise and patriotic. In honor of this conduct, God gave him special reverence among the surrounding nations, and kept him in peace with all his neighbors.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. "Righteousness exalteth a nation." This was abundantly illustrated in the history before us. The wise and good policy of King Asa was imitated and continued by his son, and God still blessed the kingdom. It grew and prospered in every element of national greatness. Peace was maintained with all the neighboring peoples; no pestilence invaded the land; wealth flowed in upon them constantly; the kingdom was highly respected by others, and the people were all united and happy under their king. It is a fine picture which we see here of national prosperity.

2. The dissemination of God's word among the people should be encouraged by all who wish well to their country. None of the acts of Jehoshaphat was more truly wise, or patriotic, or more worthy of a great and good ruler, than his provision for the instruction of the people in the word of God. He took special pains to give to this measure the full weight of the royal authority. He made arrangements to have the Levites, whose peculiar duty it was, go, under the sanction of the princes, to all the people, with the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, and instruct them thoroughly therein. And the effect of this was eminently profitable. It is a wise thing for the rulers of a land to interest themselves in the religious education of the people. There may be differences of opinion as to the best mode of doing this. But no candid thinker will deny that a Bible-reading, and a Bible-loving people, will be an orderly, law-abiding, peaceful and prosperous people. No book in the world presents so clearly and authoritatively the mutual relations of the government and the people. No book more clearly defines the duties and obligations of good citizenship. No book more fully vindicates the authority of lawful rulers. It is the best treatise on political economy in the world. And nowhere is the government so stable, or the rights of the people so well secured as where the Bible is most thoroughly circulated, and its truths brought to the homes and hearts of the community. It is not the duty of the State to teach the people any particular form of religion. But it is her duty to see that the people are trained, in the best methods, for good citizenship. She cannot expect the children to grow up to respect and obey the government, if they are never taught that civil government is an ordinance of God, sanctioned by his word, and to be obeyed as a religious duty. The State cannot consistently punish crime unless she has provided that her subjects shall be instructed as to the fundamental distinction between right and wrong. Lying, perjury, drunkenness, theft, and murder, are branded as crimes by the enactments of the State, and the whole force of her power is given to the enforcement of penalty against them; should she not provide that her children should be taught why these are crimes, and on what their prohibition is based? The Bible gives this instruction, and the Bible is not a sectarian book, and there is no good reason why it should be excluded from the public schools of a Christian people.

3. How much more favored is the humble Sunday-school scholar in our day, than even the kings of Israel and Judah, in the possession of the whole word of God. King Jehoshaphat had only the five books of Moses. How small a portion is that of our Bible. We have the historical and prophetic portions—the sweet psalms and the pithy proverbs, and, above all, the New Testament, containing the life and teachings of Christ and his Apostles. This treasure is open to every little child, with all the said to its right understanding which the scholarship of two thousand years has furnished. Kings and prophets, and righteous men of old, were not as favored. How great are our responsibilities growing out of a full and free Bible.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE moderate drinker who complacently looks upon the wine when it is red and boasts of his infalibility is one of the most respectable, but dangerous, foes we have to battle with.

FROM A WELL-KNOWN WRITER.—From Mrs. Mary Francis, well known as "Margaret Blount."

Brightbank, Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 6th, 1876.

Seth W. Fowle & Sons:

Gentlemen—Two years ago I began to take the Peruvian Syrup. I was in a languid, half-alive state, through incipient dyspepsia and defective circulation of the blood. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup changed this to glowing, bounding health. I have a fine appetite, sleep soundly, and can walk five miles easily, without resting, or busy myself out of doors all day long without fatigue. A lady cousin who resides with me, took the Syrup during her recovery from a serious illness of some weeks. She has been an invalid for years. Five bottles of the Syrup have so built up her system that she now eats quite heartily, sleeps well, and can walk three miles (in fine weather) without fatigue. I consider the medicine so invaluable to persons of sedentary pursuits, or to those who suffer from languor or low spirits, that I relate this personal experience of its effects to you, leaving you to make what use you please of my letter.

Yours, respectfully, MARY FRANCIS.

Sold by all dealers generally.

What a Colored Man Thinks.

A LETTER OF V. M. WARD'S TO WILLIAM C. BUTCHER, SHOEMAKERTOWN, PENN.

My Dear Sir:—You write me to know what I think of the present administration. To be plain with you I must say that I have no part nor lot in your President, for it repenteth me that I ever voted for R. B. Hayes, and it grieves me to my heart. If Chamberlain and Packard and Republican Legislatures were not elected in South Carolina and Louisiana, then Hayes was not elected President. And if I could, by a stroke of my pen, I would put S. J. Tilden in the White House. But understand me, sir, that I am not a Democrat, nor ever expect to be. But to be betrayed in the house of our friends is worse than by an enemy. If we place a man in office we are in a measure responsible for his acts. Mr. Hayes claims to be a Republican, and he wishes well for the Republican party, and will do all he can for its advancement, and claims to be the *par excellence* of our party, and yet he betrays us. This self same man dug the grave of the Republican party he professed to love—a very Judas. Worse than the unconverted Paul who was, doubtless, sincere, Hayes, shamelessly, stands by and holds the garments of men like Hampton and Butler who have murdered our brethren at the South, and refuse to allow a Republican party, or individual Republicans, white or black, to enjoy their just rights. Talk to me about this man's innocence and sincerity, ye hypocrites. Good God, what are we coming to? Not the lion and the lamb this time, but the sheep and the ass—the rebel and the betrayer. Has there ever been a meaner betrayal in your day or even in our fathers' days? Tell it to our children and let our children tell it to their children's children. It is a betrayal of the men and women who braved danger and even life to elect him.

The Policy. We hear a great deal said about these miserable words—Southern policy—and what has that policy done? It has pulled down Republican governments in the South, disbanded the Republican party, and set rebel governments upon the ruins. It is customary, when a man is elected, to place in his cabinet his supporters during the canvass. When the great and good Lincoln was elected he chose the leaders of his party to be next to him in the government. Not so with Mr. Hayes. There is only one strong Republican in his cabinet, and that is John Sherman, and I don't consider him anything to speak of. I did suppose that if Mr. Hayes should shake the thirty pieces of silver in a Democrat's face he would shake his fist in his. Not so with Mr. Key, for he took the thirty pieces of silver.

In 1866, Andrew Johnson was swinging around the circle. But there has been another great swing, with Wade Hampton for a ballance wheel.

Civil Service Reform. We also hear about civil service reform. You have read the order prohibiting officers from attending a caucus or a convention, but after the nominations are made they may speak or vote for the candidates. But it appears that one of the Cabinet went to Ohio to canvass and explain the order. I have always thought that the leading men of the nation, or a party, should shape the policy of the nation or party, that is if they are honest, and if not they should not be appointed to offices of trust and emolument. Be it said to the honor of the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL that it was the first paper that stood clear from the fence and said, from the first, that it had no faith in Hayes Southern policy. That it was a national disgrace, and meant the annihilation of the Republican party. While the Detroit *Post* was leaning against the fence, the Detroit *Tribune* was saying that the policy would divide the Democrat party, reanimate the Whig party, elect a Republican Speaker, and there would be peace in all the land:

"Together let us sweetly live;
Together let us die."

The COMMERCIAL rebuked the former and exposed the sneaking hypocrisy of the latter. Now you see the Ku-Klux, with their chief, in the Senate of the United States. Do you imagine that if our own reliable Zach Chandler had the control, that things would have gone as they have? The Detroit *Tribune* and a few designing, selfish apostates, defeated Mr. Chandler, and sent a * * * to fill his seat. But he is like David when he put on the armor of the giant; and when Gen. John A. Logan was in for a re-election, selfish Republicans defeated him and sent a large Independent to vote with the Democrats. Pinchback was kept out knocking at the door of the Senate, but the Senator from Michigan, Christiancy, (minus the Christian) voted against him, and so did Senator Edmunds, and who is so blind as not to know that Pinchback's title was far better than W. P. Kellogg's. But you know that I was raised in slavery and came up out of the house of bondage through great tribulation. I was deprived of education, but God has given me wisdom to know right from wrong. The hypocrites, like Hayes, may cry peace, peace, but there will be no peace until this nation shall learn righteousness and love justice. Though the day is cloudy, I can look beyond and see a brighter day. I hope we shall live to see it. The same God that brought us up out of the house of bondage will not forsake us now. He will regard the prayer of those who trust in Him, and turn them not away.

V. M. WARD.

STONY CREEK, MICH.

VERNON, MICH.—Are not lotteries prohibited by statue in this State, and if so, should not churches be made amenable, as well as individuals and others? B. H.

Yes, lotteries are prohibited by statue in this State, and churches are amenable to the law just as all are.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HE LEFT.—The Lewiston Journal has some lines about a man and a tramp:

"Now unto yonder wood-pile go,
Where toil till I return,
And feel how proud a thing it is
A livelihood to earn."
A saddened look came o'er the tramp;
He seemed like one berett;
He stowed away the victuals cold;
He—saw the wood and left.

As A specimen of the prayers taught to children, say forty to fifty years ago, we give the following:

"Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Bless the bed that I lie on:
Four corners to the bed—
Four angles to the spread;
One to read, one to write,
One to guard my head all night;
One, if any evil come to me,
With the Lord will comfort me."

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, JANUARY 26, 1878.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

The defalcation of W. W. Barnes, City Treasurer of Flint for eleven years, amounts to $8,000.

The Kalamazoo County Treasurer and the Auditor General have a disputed point. The Auditor General claims that the County Treasurer should collect for the State one dollar for making out a statement of the land upon which taxes remain due, with interest, etc., as provided by law, and on each parcel of land on which the tax is paid at the Treasurer's office after June 30, or failing to do so it will be charged to the county. The Treasurer refuses to collect this dollar, stating that the law does not warrant the construction of the Auditor General in making out his lists for advertising and sale, and the Treasurer is confirmed in his opinion by the Prosecuting Attorney. The Attorney General refused to give an opinion in the matter. It has been the practice for many years for the County Treasurers to collect this dollar in each case as per instructions of the Auditor General, sent out in advance, but that there is no law for such doing is claimed to be very clear, and the Kalamazoo Treasurer is the first to kick at it.

The Ann Arbor Register says the accounting in the University chancery suit before Circuit Court Commissioner Whitman, is progressing slowly, and will require some time.

A Lake Superior man who had defrauded the Government in the matter of revenue payments, has sent $100 conscience money to the Treasurer of the United States.

The farmers' institute held at Marshall was throughout well attended, and of an interesting character, the presence and labors of Profs. Ingersoll, Fairchild, Kedzie and Abbott adding thereto. Papers were read by Deville Hubbard, of Marshall, on the cattle and fresh meat trade with Europe, and by Mrs. Mayo, of Convis, on higher culture, both of which were well written and attentively listened to.

The third annual session of the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association for the protection of game and fish will be held at Battle Creek on the 5th and 6th of February. The following subjects will be presented:

1st. "On the general topics of preserving game and fish." Paper by ex-Gov. John J. Bagley.

2d. Property in game, and when does one acquire it? By Marcus Stevens, Detroit.

3d. On the necessity of game protection, and how to secure it. By Senator John L. Burleigh, Ann Arbor.

4th. How to carry a gun, and when to cock it. By T. Stewart White, Grand Haven.

5th. On the propriety of establishing bench shows, or field trials, or tournaments in connection with our annual sessions. By John E. Long, Detroit.

6th. Is it expedient to prohibit hunting, shooting and fishing one day in each week—say Sunday—during the opening season, as a game protection measure? (This question has no reference to the moral aspects of the subject.) By G. Archie Stockwell, M. D., Port Huron.

9th. On Trespass Laws, and how do they affect the mutual rights of land owners and sportsmen? By Edgar Weeks, Esq., Mt. Clemens.

10th. Should the taking of white fish and lake trout from the great lakes and rivers be prohibited during their spawning season, and for a sufficient time thereafter for them to recuperate and become healthful food? By Eli R. Miller, Fish Commissioner, Richland.

11th. On "Sports and Sportsmen." By E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek.

12th. Should wild water fowl be protected by law in this State? If yes, what species, and when? By John Davidson, Monroe.

13th. The Michigan Grayling. What must be done to prevent the annihilatian of this excellent feed and game fish. By Lyman D. Norris, Esq., Grand Rapids.

14th. Ducks and duckling. By Hon. A. B. Turner, Grand Rapids.

Latest Michigan Patents:

Hydrant Valves—F. B. Stephens and J. L. Bond, Port Huron.

Device for Compressing Rubber in Thin Couplings—H. U. Upjohn, Kalamazoo.

Bench Dogs—Zenus Cook, Ingersoll.

Plows—W. L. Matthews, Imlay City.

Wind Mill—A. T. Unicheel, Albion.

Bed Springs—E. C. Barnum, New Buffalo.

Presses—S. R. Bartlett, Detroit.

Bedstead Fastenings—S. D. Butler, New Buffalo.

Harrows—J. E. Marshall, Cooper township.

Car Doors—J. Miller F. C. L. G. Susernihl, Detroit.

The largest porker yet reported was one sold to J. W. McGowan, of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday. It weighed, when dressed, 828 pounds.

It is reported that Mr. Crawford, of Caseville, has offered Mr. Joy, of the Michigan Central, $50,000 to extend the Cairo Railroad to that place, and that Mr. Joy has accepted.

The Charlevoix Sentinel says a colony of dissatisfied Michiganders who migrated from Antrim and Charlevoix counties last season to Arkansas, are writing to their friends for money to bring them back again.

The Pink Ribbon Society, of Schoolcraft, an organization of ladies pledged to accept the company of none but Red Ribbon men, has been so successful that a similar society has been started in Kalamazoo with 60 members.

Judge Vanzile, of Charlotte, has been named for United States District Attorney of Utah, and has signified his willingness to accept the office.

The Farmers' Institute at Paw Paw a great success. The addresses by president Abbott, and professors Kedzie, Beal, Cook and Ingersoll, of the Agricultural College, were listened to with breathless attention, and will be productive of much good, as also will the discussion of various topics by those present. Prof. Kedzie convinced all who heard him of the value of Clawson wheat to Michigan farmers. Prof. Cook's lecture on the Hessian fly was instructive and valuable.

A fire at Fort Mackinac destroyed the bakery.

The Detroit Common Council passed a resolution granting permission to the owners and keepers of all saloons, bars and restaurants where liquors are sold to keep their places open for business on Sundays from one to eleven o'clock in the afternoon, but the City Counselor and Attorney informed the Mayor that the matter is regulated by State law which the Counsel cannot set aside.

The grand lodge and grand encampment of I. O. O. F. will meet in annual session at Grand Rapids, Feb. 13 and 14. The most important question will be the proposed re-assessment of subordinate lodges to put the institute at Lansing in running order. The grand lodge of the United States, at its September session, gave the grand lodge of Michigan power to collect the remaining two years' tax of $1 per capita for each year.

The Grand Rapids Eagle says there is no prospect for an encampment of State troops this year, except the meeting at Lansing, when the new capitol will be dedicated. There will not be enough money in the military fund to pay the expenses connected with the military department of the State for the present year.

Robert S. Osborne, of Lyons, was knocked down and robbed of $600 by three tramps Friday night. They stabbed him three times, leaving him for dead. A diary in his side pocket saved his life.

"The People's Tabernacle," a free church, in which religion is to be preached without sectarianism, will be built in Detroit. The Apostles' creed will be the formula of belief, and the object is to preach the gospel to the poor and to such as can not accept the creeds of the denominations.

An unusual number of accidents from breaking through the ice is recorded. The ice has not been thick enough for safe travel this winter.

The poultry show at Flint was a success.

Now the talk is of a narrow-guage railway from Bay City to Midland and Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Robert S. Osborn, of Lyons, was attacked by foot pads at Muir on Saturday night, knocked down, stabbed three times, and robbed of $600.

The $1,000 bust of Judge Campbell ordered for the State house will probably be duplicated by the artist, Mr. Conkey, for $650, on the order of the law students of the university.

Pansies aud other flowers are in bloom in gardens throughout the State.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has acquired the possession of the Michigan Air Line Railroad, extending from Romeo to Ridgeway, 14 miles.

Sunday night, at the Jackson jail, Edward O'Brien sawed off the hinge of his door in the cell and burrowed through the privy wall. When the rest were unlocked Monday morning Joseph Locke discovered the hole in the wall and followed suit. They have not yet been recaptured.

The State board of control has contracted with Messrs. Walton & Lacy, of Detroit, for a pair of lock gates for the Sault canal, said gates to be delivered in the spring.

Martha Sargent, an insane woman of West Owosso, has escaped from custody, and is roaming—no one knows where.

Clean your cisterns. Mr. and Mrs. P. White, living near Fenton, did not clean the cistern from which they took water for culinary uses. They were consequently ill for several months. When the cistern was cleaned out, several pounds of fungi and worms were found in it. The parties are still so emaciated that they are both utterly helpless

John Donaldson, the wife murderer, was sentenced at Midland by Judge Hart, to 15 years' hard labor in the State Prison at Jackson. This is equivalent to a life sentence for a man of his age.

Body-snatchers from Toledo have been discovered at Ann Arbor.

W. H. Morand, a negro, was arrested Sunday night for the murder of Thomas O'Grady. Morand's story is that O'Grady and others had been teasing him, pulling his house down, and shooting at him, and that he struck O'Grady on the head twice with an ax, killing him instantly.

Michigan postmasters confirmed by the United States senate: A. P. Guest, Fentonville; T. H. Cream, Constantine; T. E. Clapp, White Pigeon; O. Taylor, St. Louis; J. H. Hickson, Cadillac; J. S. Barber, Coldwater; M. Vosburgh, Union City.

In the Douglas-Rose case, Judge Huntington dismissed the petition for a rehearing. He adjourned court till February 2d, when it is expected the commissioner will make his report upon the accounts.

Four hundred and fifteen Masons, from all parts of the State, met in grand lodge at Grand Rapids Tuesday, representing all the lodges of the State, 350 in number. The Grand Master's address states that eight new lodges have been instituted, six halls dedicated, one corner stone laid, three dispensations granted for new lodges, five special dispensations, one public demonstration, one duplicate charter granted, one case of trespass submitted, three appeals acted on, eighteen decisions given and one hundred and thirty official visits made. The district reports generally show some increase of membership, though not so much as during several previous years.

Alexander B. Howard, the crazy schoolmaster, who dismissed his pupils heels over head through the school-house window, at Fremont Center a few days ago, has been taken to the Kalamazoo Asylum. Religious excitement unhinged his reason.

The State Oil Inspector reports that of the 66,000 barrels of oil inspected during the year 1877, only 991 were rejected.

A new postoffice named Alba has been established at Cascade Station, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, in Antrim county.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Lead City, D. T., three miles from Deadwood, says that a mob of 150 men, mostly roughs from outside camps, have taken possession of the town. All the streets in the town have been jumped. All the roads leading to the quartz mills are in a like condition. A meeting, called by the trustees of the town, was broken up, the mob electing officers. They passed their own laws, one of which is to the effect that the streets should be but 20 feet wide. At the present time the mob is yelling and shooting everywhere. The citizens are arming and organizing to protect life and property.

The Democrats of New Hampshire met in convention at Concord. They attacked Prest. Hayes' title, but praised his Southern policy.

A great snow storm in the Sierra mountains is pronounced the most furious for many years. It was accompanied with heavy wind, and snow sheds were blown down, telegraph wires and poles prostrated, and the snow stopped the trains.

John Morrissey is dead or dying of Bright's disease and disease of the heart, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, died Wednesday night.

The mob spirit has developed itself in California. Its force is directed against the Chinese—principally in the effort to prevent new importations.

The following is a summary of the report of the superintendent of the California mint: Yield of ore for the year, 217,452 tons; amount reduced for the year, 213,683 tons; yielding bullion of a value of $18,924,850 27, of which $9,376,745 47 is gold. Considerable work has been done on the 1,400 foot level, but not enough to determine where the ore exists. The workings are much in need of repairs. Much ore has been taken from the 1,500 foot level.

The leading wool manufacturers, dealers and importers, in session to-day, adopted a memorial to Congress, setting forth the general depression of the wool market and the disadvantages under which both producers and manufacturers now labor in this country. On the other hand, the granges of Western States are remonstrating against a reduction of the tax.

The Kentucky Legislature elected Williams United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed Thomas McCreery, by a vote of 126 to 11 for Boyd, Republican.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board were arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court. The indictment was read, charging forgery and altering of the returns of Vernon Parish. Counsel made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that the proceedings were irregular. Over-ruled without argument. The members of the board then pleaded not guilty, and were admitted to bail.

Ex-Secretary Bristow was banqueted at Boston on Friday. He made a speech in favor of resumption by the government and in favor of civil service reform. He was informally nominated for the Presidency.

The steam yacht Pandora was purchased by James Gordon Bennett, and is to be used for another Arctic expedition.

There has been a large haul of illicit distillers at Huntsville, Ala. Several distilleries were destroyed.

The action of the Western Union Telegraph Company advancing rates to all points in the West has caused much indignation in Eastern cities.

Workmen to the number of 5,000 engaged in a demonstration on Boston Common last Saturday. They ask the city authorities to give them work.

Heavy failures continue to occur in New York, Montreal and Chicago.

The Humistone House and Gaw's brewery, at Idaho, Col., were totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss on both buildings, $15,000; insurance on the hotel, $3,500; on the brewery, $1,000. Defective flues.

A letter from Consul Knox says the recent shipments of American goods to Ceylon has been so successful that orders have been sent for more.

During the past year 11,000 books have been copyrighted in the United States.

Heavy failures are reported in Philadelphia and Chicago.

Wm. M. Tweed has made application to the New York Supreme Court for his discharge under the poor debtor's act.

The South Carolina State Supreme Court decided that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot instead of *viva voce*. This decision ousts all the Circuit Judges elected prior to 1877 by the Republican Legislature, and retains Kershaw and Wallace, elected last year by the Democrats.

James B. Groome, the senator elect from Maryland, is 39 years old, a lawyer, said to be of much more than ordinary ability. He was a member of the Maryland legislature in 1864, and was elected governor by it to succeed Gov. Whyte.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The utmost terror and disorganization prevail throughout the country between Phillippopolis and Constantinople. Panic stricken fugitives continue to crowd toward the capital by thousands. Only a small percentage of them are men. Many thousands are detained at Chorlu on account of the recent railroad accident on the line leading to Constantinople. The Turkish government and the English relief committee have great difficulty to prevent a wholesale loss of life from hunger and exposure.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the following are the views expressed by Austria here and at St. Petersburg: Austria desires the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris. She also wishes to prevent Russia from gaining a preponderating influence. Austria will never renounce her position as a guaranteeing power. The question relative to the political autonomy of Bulgaria and other condition, affecting Austria's interests as a frontier power, and, in fact, the settlement of the conditions of peace, cannot be permitted without the participation of Austria. The foregoing declaration has been communicated by Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, to the Porte. Lord Derby made a similar communication to St. Petersburg Monday. Notwithstanding the attitude of Great Britain and Austria, it is expected that complications will be avoided, and that Russia will arrive at an understanding with the powers.

Indignation was excited by the extraordinary cruelty of an announcement in the Chinese Government organ, the Pekin Gazette. Five years ago a rebel chief in the Province of Anwhei was defeated and slain, and his son, six years old, taken prisoner. By Chinese law the children and grand-children of rebels, if ignorant of the parent's crime, are castrated and enslaved. If too young, confined till 11 years old, then sentenced to be executed. This child has now reached the appointed age, and, his ignorance of the rebellion being established, his life was to be spared, but, by Imperial decree, the other atrocity to be carried out. There was a general, but unavailing outcry of reproach from the foreigners.

The special court for investigation of the old charge of a plot by the Japanese Government officers to assassinate the rebel leader, Saigo, closed its sessions December 26. The evidence proves that the whole affair was invented in Satsuma for the purpose of deceiving the population and exciting feeling against the central authorities. Several persons were at that time tortured into false confessions of complicity. These are now released as innocent of criminal intent. Certain Satsuma men concerned in inflicting this torture, to exact false testimony, have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and degradation from rank. All the details are to be published.

The Cologne Gazette has a special which says the Russians are before Philippopolis, that a battle is imminent, and that the foreign consular representatives had demanded a suspension of arms for 24 hours to send away non-combatants. The dispatch says Suleiman Pasha, after fighting his way from Tartar Bazardjik to Phillippopolis, found the Russians there in great force, and fought a desperate battle Tuesday, finally succeeding in clearing the road to Adrianople, and continuing his retreat thereto.

The official account of the capture of Shipka Pass states that four Pashas, 280 officers, 25,000 prisoners and 61 guns were captured. The Russian loss in killed and wounded was 5,464 men. The Russian vanguard has occupied Eski Saghra and Yeni Saghra, which were evacuated and burned by the inhabitants. Gen. Skobeloff has captured Tatar Bazardjik and Vetrenowa.

A Russian official dispatch announces that Gen. Skobeloff entered Phillippopolis on the 16th and extinguished the flames in the Bulgarian dwellings fired by the retreating Turks.

A Shumia dispatch says that the Turks have evacuated Kazan, south of Osman Bazar. The Russians hereby secure the head of another Balkan pass. All war material etc., has been removed from Osman Bazar to Eski Djuma.

The Times, in a leading editorial, says that nothing more satisfactory to the country, with respect to the immediate course of public affairs, could well have occurred than the declarations which were made in the Queen's speech, as well as by the ministerial leaders in the two Houses of Parliament. The alarm recently raised respecting the possibility that a warlike policy would be adopted by the government, may now be finally dismissed. It is now abundantly clear that that feeling was confined to a small, though noisy minority.

Russian scouts are in sight of Adrianople, and expected every minute to enter the town. The garrison with their arms and baggage are retiring towards Constantinople. The old Serail is burning. The Mussulmans have fled. The Greek patriarch and rabbi maintain order.

The Times' Bucharest correspondent, who has gone to Giurgeva to try and cross the Danube into Bulgaria, telegraphs from Giurgevo as follows: The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Frateshti is fearful. The station of Frateshti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse there than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plain surrounding the prisoner's camp justifies the apprehensions of the travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps, as they were emptied from the dead carts. Their naked, half-clad forms and frost bites visible on their naked limbs gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on this dreadful march from Nikopolis.

The Agence Russe repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace.

A Cape Town dispatch says there is a general rising among the Gaikas. Martial law has been proclaimed. A severe engagement took place at Konigha, in which the British troops were successful. Volunteers are eagerly enrolling.

The Cleopatra obelisk arrived safely at Margate, England, Sunday afternoon.

King Humbert was sworn in Saturday. He said he would follow in the footsteps of his father, and grant an amnesty to all political offenders.

The Servian troops have captured Pristina, and have also reoccupied Kershumli, after an engagement in which the Turks lost 400 killed and wounded and 450 Turks captured.

It is officially announced that the Servians, upon reoccupying Kershumli, found 24 Servian soldiers and 2 officers impaled.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces the entry of the Russians into Adrianople. The Austrian consul there telgraphed last night that the town was tranquil. There is no news of armistice negotiations.

A despatch dated Friday, the 18th, via Syria, says that the Porte, at the instance of the Sultan, has ordered all Vilayets at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of the armistice negotiations, all forces they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest route. The same despatch says that it has been decided that the Government and Sultan quit Constantinople as soon as the Russians reach Tchataldja, a station on the Adrianople Railroad, 75 miles from Constantinople.

The Royal Geographical Society of London has resolved to give a banquet in honor of Henry M. Stanley, and to invite him to read a paper on his explorations.

The Post announces prominently that a telegram received yesterday from an authentic source confirms the report that Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Drama with the great bulk of his army. He has telegraphed to Constantinople for a number of transports to be sent to Kavala Bay.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: Advices from Constantinople show that a general panic prevails there, and the excitement is hourly increasing. It is believed the guaranteeing powers will send ships to protect their subjects.

The Mexican Government has determined to oppose the crossing of the boundary by American troops.

The arbitrator on the wages question in the South Staffordshire, England, iron trade, has decided that wages be reduced 7½ per cent.

A Sydney dispatch states that the weather in New South Wales is intensely hot, and a great drought is generally prevalent.

CONGRESS.

JAN. 16—A preliminary vote on the Silver Bill was unexpectedly taken in the Senate. The pending question being to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to paying the bonds in silver, to the Committee on Judiciary, it was rejected, yeas, 19; nays, 31. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, *Barnum*, *Bayard*, Blaine, *Butler*, Conkling, Dawes, *Eaton*, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, *Kernan*, *McPherson*, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Rollins, Sargent and Wadleigh—19.

Nays—Messrs. *Armstrong*, *Beck*, Booth, Cameron, Pennsylvania; Cameron, Wisconsin; *Cockrell*, *Coke*, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Dorsey, Ferry, *Grover*, *Harris*, *Hereford*, Howe, *Johnston*, Kirkwood, *McCreery*, McMillan, Matthews, *Maxey*, *Merrimon*, *Morgan*, Plumb, *Ransom*, *Saulsbury*, Saunders, Spencers, *Voorhees*, *Withers*—31.

Eulogies on Senator Bogy were delivered and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a communication was received from Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, tendering, as a gift to the Government, Carpenter's painting of the first reading of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln and his Cabinet.

A resolution was adopted, accepting the gift, tendering the thanks of Congress therefor, and directing the Committee on Library to make arrangements for the formal reception of the present, on Tuesday, February 12.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, at or near Glasgow, Mo., passed, with an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed as modifying the law now existing in regard to the navigation of rivers.

Also, a bill giving Kentucky concurrent jurisdiction with United States courts on the Government grounds near Harrodsburg, Ky.

Also passed, a bill to provide for stamping unstamped documents. Passed. It authorizes the holders of unstamped documents to affix the necessary stamps, in presence of a judge or clerk of a court of record, who shall make a certificate to that effect.

In committee of the whole, the bill appropriating $4,000 for the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, and appropriating $6,000 to open the navigation of the Red River above Shreveport, was taken up and passed. The committee rose and its action was affirmed by the House.

JAN. 17—In the Senate Senator Morton's report on Chinese emigration was read. It claims that the Chinese should be protected and allowed to work unmolested.

Tributes to the memory of the late Senator Morton were delivered by Messrs. McDonald, Thurman, Conkling, Morgan, (Ala.) Bruce and others.

In the House the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Frye, to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in the United States Courts were taken up. Amendments were adopted and the bill was passed. It is in these words: "In the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes and offenses and misdemeanors in the United States courts, Territorial courts, courts-martial and courts of inquiry, or any other State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness, and his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him."

The house passed a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay to officers and soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico the three months extra pay already provided for by act of Congress.

Also passed unanimously a joint resolution extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, for solving the most important geographical problem of the age.

JAN. 18—In the Senate, Mr. Ferry presented the memorial of the Michigan State Grange in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula. Referred.

Report was made as to the cost and cause of the Nez Perces war; also with reference to the Union Pacific Railroad. Matthews' silver resolution was discussed. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Durham (Dem., Ky.) reported the Military Academy appropriation bill. It appropriates $272,155, and was made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. Singleton (Dem., Miss.) introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission; referred.

In committee of the whole, the House considered the bill for the relief of W. H. Newman, for property destroyed during the war at Alexandria, Va., but took no action.

Eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Morton were pronounced by Messrs. Hanna, Browne, Hunter and Calkins, Ind., Wilson, Hardenberg, Dunnel, Williams, Wis., and Hazelton. They occupied three hours in the delivery.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the house adiourned until Monday.

JAN. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) submitted a concurrent resolution declaring that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to impose taxes at this time, as asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide $37,000,000 for a sinking fund, and directing the Secretary not to purchase any more bonds for the liquidation of the public debt until directed to do so by Congress. Ordered printed.

Mr. Ferry (Rep., Mich.) presented a resolution of the Michican State Grange remonstrating against the passage of any bill reducing the duties on foreign wools, and in favor of the passage of a law for the protection of purchasers of patented articles. Referred.

The Silver resolution was discussed by Mr. Jones, of Florida, who advocated its passage, and by Mr. Cockrell, of Mo., also in favor of it.

The Senate adjourned till 1:30 to-morrow, to allow Senators an opportunity to attend a commemorative service for King Victor Emanuel, at St. Aloysius Church.

In the House a large number of new bills were introduced.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Italian Minister, inviting the attendance of the members of the House at the funeral services of the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, to-morrow morning.

The bill to punish embezzlement in the District of Columbia and to protect the District records passed, after a motion to adjourn, which was defeated—yeas 95, nays 125.

Mr. Southard (Dem., O.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes after the 1st of January, 1879. Defeated—yeas 154, nays 96—not a two-thirds vote.

JAN. 22—In the Senate, the statute of Wm. King, contributed by Maine to the National Statuary Hall, was accepted, and Senators Hamlin and Blaine made addresses. In the course of Mr. Blaine's remarks presenting the statue, he referred to Gov. King's influence in Massachusetts during the war of 1812—to the fact that Massachusetts opposed the war of 1812—and to acts of Massachusetts in opposition to that war. This excited Messrs. Hoar and Dawes, who made spirited replies, accusing Blaine of restiveness under the attitude of Massachusetts in the restoration of peace and purity to the country and government in more recent times.

In the House, the Fortification Appropriation bill was reported. Bills were passed authorizing Spencer F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, to receive from the King of of Sweden a diploma constituting him a member of the Norwegian Order of Saint Orloff; authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Almy to receive a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

The joint resolution appointing Noah Porter, of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute caused by the resignation of Jas. D. Dana, was taken up and passed. Also, the Senate joint resolution accepting from the State of Maine the statue of Wm. King to place in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

The English Grain Market.

The *Mark Lane Express* says that the imports of foreign wheats into London have shown a marked falling off, and the bulk of last week's arrivals was from America and Germany. Business has been almost at a stand still, as buyers and sellers have been waiting anxiously to see what course political affairs will take. Our stocks of wheat are moderate, and our prospective supplies insufficient to exercise any great depressing influence on the future course of prices. Millers are, as far as can be ascertained, holding very light stocks, and, should events turn out of a less pacific nature than recent anticipations have led us to suppose, a large demand may be predicted both for wheat and feeding stuffs. The trade, therefore, remains dull. Prices have suffered very little decline, either for wheat or feeding stuffs.

She lives at Ottawa, Canada, and this is how she managed it: She thought it would be just as well to commence housekeeping right away, and begin the New Year with training up a husband in the way he should go, but her father thought differently. So she invited all her friends to the wedding at a certain church at a given hour. Of course, there was a big crowd, including the angry father, who was prepared to forbid the bans with a shot gun. Meanwhile the young lady and her adored William went to another church and were quietly married, and as they left the sacred edifice she remarked that where there was a Will there was a way.

The New Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 16, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that, from the 26th instant and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions to the four per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations, as stated below, at par and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemed after 30 years from July 1st, 1877, and bear interest, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500 $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000. Two per cent. of the money must accompany the subscription. The remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of the subscription or within 30 days thereafter, with interest on the amount of subscription at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to the date of payment. Upon receipt of the full payment the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to subscribers, and a commission of ¼ of 1 per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of the subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than $1,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by National banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and, for registered bonds, the full name and postoffice address of the persons to whom the bonds shall be made payable. The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Payments may be made in coin to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of subscribers the department will also receive, in lieu of coin, the called bonds of the United States, coupons past due or maturing within 30 days, or gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863. The national banks will be designated as depositories under the provisions of section 5153, Revised Statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Failures for 1877.

The annual circular of the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Barlow & Co. presents figures showing the failures for a series of years past. The following is a summary of the number of failures with the amount of liabilities, from 1872 to 1877 inclusive:

	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
1872	4,069	$121,056,000
1873	5,183	228,499,000
1874	5,830	155,239,000
1875	7,740	201,060,353
1876	9,092	191,117,768
1877	8,872	190,669,926

The number of traders in the country is placed at 652,006, so that there was an average of one failure for every seventy-three traders. It will be seen that there is but little difference between 1877 and 1875, either in number of failures or amount of liabilities. Up to the close of the third quarter there was a material difference in favor of 1877, but the failures of the last quarter almost overcame the improvement. For the four years from 1857 to 1860, inclusive, which included the panic of 1857, the yearly average number of failures was 4,186, with liabilities of $132,925,000. For the four years from 1870 to 1873, inclusive, the yearly average was: Failures, 3,929; liabilities, $130,757,000. For the last four years the failures averaged 7,883 per annum, with liabilities of $184,521,000.

I see more and more distinctly that society needs a revolution such as history nowhere records. To rise above others is the spirit and soul of society in its present constitution. To help others rise, to use our superiority as a means of elevating those below, is the spirit of Christianity and humanity; and were it to prevail, would make a revolution more striking than any conquest has made.—[Channing.

Gov. Croswell has appointed the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., of Lansing, Regent of the University for the full term, in place of the Hon. Victory P. Collier, of Battle Creek, that gentleman elected last spring failing to qualify in consequence of ill health.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white,	$5 77@6 00
Medium,	5 00@5 50
Amber,	5 50@5 75
Low grades.	3 75@4 50
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,	$4 80@5 00
WHEAT—Extra white,	$1 28½@1 29
No. 1 white,	1 24@1 25
Amber,	1 24@1 26

CORN—42@44 cts.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31; mixed, 27½@27½.

BARLEY—$1 60@1 65 per hd. lbs.

RYE—55@58c per bush.

APPLES—$3 50@4 per bbl.

BEANS—Unpicked, $ 90@1 40 per bush. Picked $1 60@1 85.

BUTTER—Prime quality, 16@17c. Medium 13@17c; poor quality 10@14 cts.

CHEESE—Old 12@12½c: new, 13½ cts.

DRESSED HOGS—$4 25@4 35 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh 15@16 cts; Limed, 12c.

HAY—$11 50@12 00 per ton.

HIDES—Green 6@7c; cured, 8@8½c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 11@13c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 15@18c; green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@12: sheep skins, 75@1 50.

HONEY—16 to 17c.

POTATOES—Early Rose 32@34; Peachblows, 34@36

POULTRY—Chickens 6@7c; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, 5@6.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $11 50@12; Clear Pork, $13 00@13 25; Lard 7½@8c; smoked hams, 10c; Shoulders 6½c, Bacon 10c; extra mess beef $11 50 per bbl.

SALT—Onondaga and Michigan, $1 25 per bbl.; Syracuse dairy, 45@47c per bush. sack; Ashton dairy, $3 25 per 224 lb. sack.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 60@1 65 per bush.; Clover, $4 50 per bush.

WOOD—$2 75@5 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Best grades, per cwt.,	$4 25@4 50
Medium grades,	$3 50@3 75
Light and poor stock,	$2 75@3 00

HOGS.—$3 75@3 95 per cwt.

SHEEP.—$4 00@4 85 per cwt.

Ruth.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

She stood breast high amid the corn
Clasp'd by the golden light of morn,
Like the sweetheart of the sun,
Who many a glowing kiss had won.

On her cheek an autumn flush,
Deeply ripen'd;—such a blush
In the midst of brown was born,
Like red poppies grown with corn.

Round her eyes her tresses fell,
Which were blackest none could tell;
But long lashes veiled a light,
That had else been all too bright.

And her hat, with shady brim,
Made her tressy forehead dim;—
Thus she stood amid the stooks,
Praising God with sweetest looks:—

Sure, I said, Heaven did not mean,
Where I reap thou shouldst but glean;
Lay thy sheaf adown and come
Share my harvest and my home.

Home.

Stay; stay at home, my heart, and rest:
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky:
To stay at home is best.

H. W. Longfellow, in Feb. Atlantic.

MORE THAN HER MATCH.

Long shafts of moonlight were shooting down through what seemed an almost impenetrable wood and quivering on the green mosses. A faint wind dallied with the foliage. Wild flowers flecked the ground.

Here, in this sylvan retreat, sat Miss Barron, and she was very much out of humor, for every now and then she drove the point of her parasol into the unoffending mosses. She looked and was downright disgusted with everything and everybody. The belle of three seasons, during which she had escaped heart-whole, she was now "caught" and all because of a three weeks sojourn at a country villa.

To be sure, moonlight, sifting through vines over a rustic porch, has something more intoxicating than the glare of gas jets; a wandering, scented wind, just off from the meadows, has rather a finer appeal than air vitiated by cut-flowers and gas; drives over grass-grown roads that are fledged with wild vines and overhung with branches are just a trifle different in effect from the London parks in landau or phaeton; and that animal, man, who, in town, is so carefully dressed, is, in the country, where one would suppose zoological specimens would thrive better, something more human, in tweed and felt hat. At any rate, Madge had found it so.

Madge had never been off her guard before. Hitherto she had visited fashionable watering places, but this year she had come to a quieter place, and had met Lyndhurst Barrington. She did not yet know, however, she was in thraldom.

She only knew she was cross and lonesome; and so she sat punching the little blossoms and pouting. She thought Barrington exceedingly companionable, and that the other four gentlemen stopping at the villa were little better than wooden men. As for downright, earnest love, why, her intentions for three years had been never to venture her heart at sea, but only to glide about the shore, flirting, safe to disembark at any time. Yet she was now thinking of Lyndhurst Barrington in a way many would have termed love. But she would not admit this to herself. He was a delightful summer friend, that was all, she said. She liked summer, and flowers, and birds, and hazy atmospheres, and a quiet flirtation, but when these went the coming season brought new enjoyments and fresh flirtations, and Barrington could go with them. Were there not others, pray, who could read Tennyson and sing tenor? But now, just this moment, it was rather lonesome. If he only would come!

He had gone to town the morning previous, promising to return in the evening. She had walked with him through this wood-path, on his way to the station. He had lingered a moment at the stile beyond to tell her how beautiful she looked—how the fresh morning air had brightened the color on her cheeks.

"Come this evening as far as here to meet me," he had said, "won't you? The path will be a horrid labyrinth without you."

"You will surely return?" she had asked. "If you don't I shall find every tree a hobgoblin when I go back alone."

"Return, indeed! I shall think of nothing else. I shall do nothing all day but pull out my watch to see if it is time for the train."

Then he caught her hand in a quick way, thought a moment, bounded over the stile, and hastened down the path, turning often to look back at the pretty picture she made, listlessly leaning on the stile, with a tinge of regret in her face. At a turn where she would soon be hid from sight he had dared to wave her a kiss.

Madge was now waiting, according to appointment, and she had taken care to concoct a most ravishing toilet.

But all her little preparations were wasted. Lyndhurst Barrington did not come. Still she waited. It seemed so unreasonable, so cruel to disappoint her. Perhaps he was only trying to tease her, and got out unseen, and would surprise her directly by his appearance.

A doleful sough of wind, coming from the dark recesses of the wood, a sudden shutting-down of night, made Miss Barron feel something like fear, and she started nervously to return. As it grew darker her dread became terror; she fancied strange noises were about; her feet scarcely touched the ground; she skimmed on, fluttering at heart like some low-flying bird belated from its nest.

What wonder that she vowed that night, as she brushed out her hair, never to forgive Mr. Barrington? What wonder that a harmless little bunch of violets, which he had gathered for her the day previous and which she had treasured in a vase on her dressing-case, she now found faded, disagreeable and odorless, and that she tossed them pettishly out into the darkness from her window?

"I detest him and his violets," she cried. "He may stop in town till doomsday, for aught I care."

Miss Barron did not sleep well and rose in the morning with a little dull weight on her feelings. "Perhaps," she thought, "he will not come even to-day."

As she dressed for breakfast he was constantly in her mind.

"Perhaps he did it on purpose," she said. "Perhaps he didn't but lost the train. But he had no business to lose the train," she added crossly. "Perhaps he was ill; perhaps some woman had asked him to remain. Well, if so, I don't care," she said. "He shall see I am happy enough, and not even piqued, when he comes."

Still, as the day wore on, Madge found the ladies of the company provoking and the gentlemen more uninteresting than ever. Mechanically, toward evening, she donned the same toilet as on the night previous, and took a circuitous route through the garden, that none might be cognizant of her movements. Emerging out of sight, she struck straight for the wood-path; and here we find her again listening for the roar of the train, notwithstanding all her angry vows of the night before.

Beautiful, cross, unreasonable girl!

"I will not go to the stile," she was saying to herself, "and that will be a disappointment to him."

She was somewhat unsettled, however, for fear she might be in just the same predicament as on the preceding evening, and have to return through the gloomy wood alone. She had seven-eights of a mind to go back, even yet. But she remained after all, so perverse is woman.

At last, with a sudden screech, the engine came steaming along. Miss Barron began to trace figures on the ground with her parasol, and put on a most expectant air, her features sinking into a repose, and unconcern benign enough to befit a saint

She saw Lyndhurst Barrington descend from the train and come striding on joyously till he came in sight of the stile; for, though hidden herself, she could observe all his movements.

He came on eagerly, looking to the right and left for her, and almost stumbled over Miss Barron.

"Oh, Madge!" he cried, as he threw himself at her feet, "you did forgive me, and have come to meet me!"

"Forgive you, Mr. Barrington?" Nothing could be more icy cold. "Pray, what has been your fault?" She looked, as she spoke, straight before her, but with an air of surprise which was exceedingly well counterfeited.

He looked up eagerly into her face as he answered, "Why, I was buttonholed to death in town yesterday. It seemed as if a conspiracy had been entered into, and that every fellow I knew had left his summer haunt to go up to town to detain me. I transacted but half my business, and put off Jack Longley with only a nod on my way to the station. I suppose he'll never speak to me again. After all, I was one minute too late. I saw the confounded train sweeping out of the station just as I reached it. I was in despair, thinking you would come to meet me."

"I did walk down last evening, but I can hardly say, sir, that I came to meet you. I did not expect you. I thought, if business or illness kept you, you might be gone a week. I never thought of you as hobnobbing with your male friends and sauntering to the station."

"Madge!" and a serious look came into his face. "Let us drop bickering, and begin where we left off yesterday."

"Very well," she replied. "I believe the point at which you left off was whistling, and I was doing nothing in particular; so if you will strike off a stave of anything, I will demurely, but admiringly, walk by your side."

"Madge!" he exclaimed excitedly, "I did no such thing. Do men gaze at statuary or paintings and whistle? Faith, my last remembrance is of a prettier picture than an art-room ever held. I saw a beautiful woman, looking regret at my leaving—a woman I want for my wife."

Here was a poser! Proposed to! It came like a sweet surprise, nevertheless. But it was contrary to Miss Barron's tactics. Were weeks of delightful flirting to be cut off in a moment in this fashion? How could he have believed her in earnest? It was ridiculous. She had meant to play the injured mistress for several days, and make him abject in his efforts to reinstate himself with her. She did not want a climax reached with this man. Her heart had told her it would leave a regret she had never known before. To avoid this now, she would begin with raillery.

"Really, Mr. Barrington," she said, "you must be hungry or over-tired, to make such a statement. A well-spread table, steaming with viands, comfort, and a wife, must have shot through your brain. I can assure you a delightful supper now awaits you——"

"Miss Barron," he began, frowning, without apparent notice of her words, and rising to his feet, "three weeks ago I did not know you; but in that time all my life now seems to have been crowded. I never stopped to question your actions. It seemed as if there was no need of asking for vows, they would denote a commencement of love. I wanted it to be as if we had loved forever."

"Very well," she said, "let it be so; no vows, no commencement. You see I agree with you perfectly."

"No, I will not have it so," he cried, trying to take her hand.

"As you please," she laughed, shrugging her shoulders. "I can pick my way through this bog without help."

"I hope I am not wanting in gentle behavior, but before I or you stir a step further," he said, stepping in front of her and barring the way, "I want a simple answer to a simple question—plain 'yes' or no.' Do you love me, Madge!"

"If I cannot say 'yes,' perhaps I cannot say 'no.'——"

"I don't want equivocation," he broke in "If you loved, eyes, lips, voice, acts, all would blend into 'yes' or 'no,' I say.

Madge had never met any man so masterful. But she answered, nevertheless, "Then, 'no,' since you force me to be unladylike."

"I do not ask you to be unladylike. I do not say you are. I asked you for your love. It was a straightforward question. I wanted a straightforward answer. My arm, Miss Barron."

And thus walking, assisting her over every trifling inequality of ground, they went on to the villa.

Miss Barron was exceedingly gay that evening. Lyndhurst loved her! Of course, she was not going into any prosy engagement. She could not hedge herself in by marriage. But they could live the delightful life they had lived this last three weeks always. He had nothing in particular to do. Why could he not, when they should return to London, visit her every day? She could, she thought, flirt all the same, when he was not by; and his attentions, therefore, would be just so much gained. Her life was not to be altered an iota. She did not profess to love the man. He must not, however, scatter his attentions. He must concentrate all his admiration on her.

But toward the close of the evening, when Madge found he had not sought her once, a shadow of a thought passed through her mind that perhaps he was not a poodle-dog, after all, to be led about in this way by a string.

She had sung, thinking to bring him to her side, but he had lounged away—a thing he had never done before when she was at the piano. She had taken a garden stroll with a rival, Mr. Oakley, and Lydhurst had carelessly drawn up his outstretched legs, as he sat lazily on the veranda steps, to let them pass down, without other notice of their presence. He had, she decided, fairly ill-treated her, a lady, and she would not tolerate rudeness. She would teach him what was due to her.

But days passed. A week wore on. She found no possible chance to visit her anger on him. He never joined her. He was always civil and well-bred, but that was all. She was downright perplexed.

She scarcely ever met him, even at table, much less of an evening. He went fishing by sunrise, rode on horseback half the day, and at night asked the gentlemen up to his chamber; the ladies, sitting lonely in the parlor, heard through the open windows, laughter ring out and gay songs being sung. It was getting maddening.

One evening Madge curled herself up on a sofa and looked at the matter seriously. She must outgeneral him. But how? She had tried hauteur, and it had signally failed. Now she would try a dash of "giving in," even though it hurt her to do so. She would plant herself on the old footing.

Just then Lyndhurst stepped into the room, cautiously at first, as if fearing her presence. She immediately rose to meet him. He did not start, but looked her over from head to foot without a word. She gaily said:

"Don't you think your highness is overdoing things a trifle?" Then she lost control of herself, and showed her vexation. "Sing to me," she cried, "walk with me, talk to me, do anything to obliterate this doleful week."

"Well, Miss Barron," he answered coolly, "suppose we talk and walk. I'll say, under the stars, what I said under the oaks; and you shall give me a true answer."

She looked at him a moment, then fairly blazed. "I never saw such persistence. Thank heaven, I go home tomorrow, where gentleman know what to do to a lady, and take 'no' for 'no' without getting sullen. Good night, Mr. Barrington; and good-bye. If you ever consent to be less boorish, persistent, I shall be pleased to see you in town."

He watched her out of the room and then sat down to the piano.

Miss Barron's first impulse was to seek out the party on the lawn, but somehow every face on earth but one seemed tame. Then she resolved to go into the library and read, but books were so wearying.

"I would play," she said, pettishly, if that pig-headed masculine was not monopolizing the piano."

Just at this point she burst into tears. Crying, usually, to Miss Barron consisted of a couple of tears mopped up by a bit of lace. She had never before thrown herself down into such a limp shape, and got herself into such a thorough tempest of weeping, as now. She was an hour at it. Gradually she got calmer. She sat up, and began to consider what was next best to do.

She tried to think of going home as a pleasure soon at hand. Home! What had she there? Only an old aunt, who dozed in a lace cap, with a cup of chocolate at her elbow, half the time. The memory of the pleasant days spent here would drive her wild in that gloomy house. Then she acknowledged that it would be terrible anywhere without—without—

She jumped to her feet.

"He will drive me wild," she said, "banging in that way on the piano."

She passed into the hall and looked into the drawing-room, where he sat placidly playing.

"Poor fellow!" she thought. "How can I call it obstinacy? It looks like misery written all over his features. And isn't he superb looking? Why, no one else has ever approached him. And he will be mine if I say it."

Suddenly—can you comprehend it?—she walked straight into the parlor and stole up behind him, put her arms about his neck, and pressed her cheek against his.

Not a word was said for some moments; but his fingers fell from the keys, his arms dropped listlessly at his sides, his head sunk lower and lower on his breast, and Madge felt a mist gathering in her eyes, a mist of happy tears.

"Come out under the stars," she whispered, "I want to say 'yes' to you."

"I am answered, Madge," he said, drawing one of her hands over his shoulder and talking with it against his lips. "Let us not mar this moment of surprise and joy by a single word."

"Lyndhurst, you are provoking as ever. When I would not I must; now I will, I shall not. I shall have to practice humility, I see, and study my lord's moods. You've played the high hand long enough, and I insist on saying 'yes' in my own way. There, now, if you don't want to speak again in an hour I will rest my face here and dream."

"I don't think you will find me a tyrant," he said, kissing her. "But come out, Madge, and let's compare our mutual miseries during the past week."

He led her through the open window, holding back the swaying vines for her to pass. There, arm in arm, under the stars, let us leave them.

Educational Notes.

A world's convention of educators is talked of in connection with the French Exposition at Paris next summer.

The public school fund of Massachusetts is a little over two million dollars, while that of Michigan is over three millions. Massachusetts pays teachers about fifty per cent. higher wages than Michigan.

The School Board in New Haven, Conn., have turned the bible out of school; and the public sentiment of the city seems to be after them with a sharp gad.

The average monthly wages of teachers in California is: males, $84, females, $68. In Michigan it is: males, $48.50, females, $28.28.

Nine of the County Sup'ts of Schools in Illinois are women; four of the number being married ladies. Michigan laws will not allow a woman to be even a Town Sup't.

It is said that the school fund of Iowa has suffered over four hundred thousand dollars through neglect or defalcation of various officers. Michigan school funds have not been stolen, but in 1874 Auditor General Humphrey reported that, if the Primary school fund accounts had been properly kept, the fund would be nearly $100,000 greater than it is.

The Agricultural College in Kansas gives instruction in telegraphing—using twenty-five instruments.

West Bay City is to have a new $8,000 school house, and Essexville, also in Bay county, one to cost $6,000.

The Friends' Association, of Philadelphia, has, in thirteen years, spent $327,623, in aiding colored schools at the South.

Some of the people of Pittsburg, Penn., are trying to overthrow their high school. What do they want of a high school in a city that cheers on a mob in the destruction of millions of property?

The report of President Angell gives the number of students in the Michigan University the past year, 1,193, as follows: Graduates, 8; seniors, 70; juniors, 62; sophomores, 92; freshmen, 128; in pharmacy, 67; in law, 366; in allopathic medicines, 288; in homeopathic, 68, in dentistry, 44.

In Kentucky 40,000 white, and 50,000 colored voters cannot read and write—about one third of all the voters in the State.

It is said that in "Cincinnati schools, when the children are examined by a teacher, the one that gives the promptest answer receives the highest percentage of credit."

What physiologists and psychologists, and every other kind of *ists* these teachers must be! Why don't they carry their wisdom still farther, and "tally one" to the most rapid speaker, the one who can read a page the quickest, or answer the call bell first? There would be just as much sense in it, as the above newspaper item attributes to the teachers in the city of porkdom. Promptness should doubtless be considered; but to make it a criterion is absurd; and shows but little knowledge of mind, and little observation of mankind. Quickness in recitation may show nothing more than a good memory and an easy command of language. The lesson may be perfect by rote, and the parrot may sing with a charm. The lesson may not be half comprehended. Another pupil may have less command of the details that a ready memory gives, less readiness of speech, a slower mental movement; and some may hesitate in recitation; and yet stand entirely above the parrot in knowledge. It is by no means the best or greatest minds that are the quickest. We do not deny that a great mind may be quick. Henry Clay was an instance, yet he was by no means so great a man as Webster, who would begin really to "get hold" of a new subject about the time Clay would finish all he knew about it. Some minds are so quick that they see at a glance as far as they can see at all. These are our *smart* men, always ready, fluent *speakers*, will make a better extempore speech without preparation than they could write with most patient labor. Such minds may see very clearly as far as they *can* see, but they often travel in a comparatively narrow circle; and while they may impress a superficial observer (probably the Cincinnati teachers) as being wonderful men, they may be the mere froth in the great ocean of mind. Other men's minds are so slow in their movements that they make no *shine* before the public, they never can gain a reputation as extempore speakers, (they cannot think fast enough to arrange their thoughts and find suitable language), but their writings, and leisurely prepared speeches or sermons show them to be intellectual giants; and they will be remembered long after the others are forgotten.

We hope the Cincinnati teachers have been slandered; but however it may be, it has given us a text for this sermon.

Township Supervision at the Centennial.

The judges in the Department of Education and Science, for Michigan, at the Centennial were: the Presidents of Cornell University, the John Hopkin's University, at Baltimore, President Gregory, of Illinois University, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis., Sir Charles Reed, of London, J. J. Marvin, of Spain, M. Louret, of France, and Otto Torell, of Sweden.

And here is their contemptuous opinion, negatively expressed, of our present school supervision:

To the "Michigan State Board of Managers, Detroit, Mich.—General Educational exhibit.—Report: For its general exhibit of the excellent system of education, which the judges wish especially to approve for the completeness of its public provision for all the grades of education, from the lowest to the highest, *but without approving its inadequate system of school supervision.*"

Let it be remembered that none of these judges are citizens of this State, while half of them are distinguished educators from foreign countries. How long shall our State rest under this odium, all the more bitter, because every thinking, candid man is conscious that it is deserved?

Educational Points.

W. S. George, editor of the Lansing *Republican*, made many good points in his address before the late State Teachers' Association. Giving "An Outside View of the Schools," he said:

AN ILLUSTRATIVE STORY

is told by the late lamented Horace Mann, that when some children were being examined in geography in a school at the east, they answered every question exactly, saying that the earth is a globe or ball, its surface is partly land and partly water, there are four continents on it, etc. A visitor inquired if any of the children had ever seen this globe or ball, and not one responded. They were putting their feet and playing their pranks every day on something of which the text-books gave them no idea!

I was told by an examiner of the candidates for nomination to a cadetship at West Point, this year, that out of 17 written examination papers, only one was perfect, and a large majority of them were deficient in spelling, while the dense ignorance of geography and history were lamentable. This occurred in the 5th congressional district of Michigan, and my informant, as you may suppose, is now an ardent friend of common-school improvement.

President Abbott, of the Agricultural College, informed me that the mistakes in spelling among candidates for admission are now so numerous that the faculty had ceased to make good spelling a requisite for admission. They receive students who are poor spellers with admonitions to improve in this branch.

At the Battle Creek Second Advent College, as I am told by Prof. Brownsberger, the principal, the defects in the spelling of candidates for admission are more serious than in anything else. He also told me of a University graduate, who, when seeking a public position, in his examination paper on grammar, spelled "proper" with three p's for six successive times, and spelled it in no other way. These strange facts may account for much of the bad spelling of to-day.

No farmer could employ a hand who did not know the difference between potato-vines and peach trees. No carpenter could employ a hand who did not know the difference between hemlock bark and black-walnut boards. No banker could employ a clerk who blundered in his footings and in the multiplication table. Correct spelling is equally at the foundation of correct printing. There is no teacher present but would ridicule a dry goods store where the names of the several articles were placarded as incorrectly as I have seen them in advertisements handed to the printer. For instance:

allpacky	ribbund
calicow	woolling

Such wild spelling is not, however, peculiar to dry goods dealers. When I was a boy, learning to set type, an advertisement of Russia iron was given me, and the word being spelled "Rushshy," I innocently took it to the tradesman, only two doors away, and he changed the spelling to "Rushee, and remarked that "a man must be a fool who could not spell a word in more than one way."

My illustrations of bad spelling shall close with some poetry. The red-ribbon reform has caused many effusions of prose and verse, but nothing perhaps superior to a poem sent me, entitled "One glass more." In eight lines there are 12 errors in spelling:

"Stay mortal, stay! nor beedless thus
They shure destruction seal;
Within that cup their lirks a curse.
Which all who drink shall feel.

"Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return,
Reflect upon thy fate;
The poisonus draugh for every shun—
Shun, shun it, ear toolate."

GEOMETRY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

It is hardly of less value than arithmetic. Not a stick of wood is sawed, not a pie cut by the housewife, not a dress fitted to enhance the fascination of beauty, nor a brick laid, nor a roof raised, nor a bridge built, without the use of geometry. It is beautiful and practical at every step. A single illustration will suffice. It is from one of Joseph Cook's lectures:

"When Napoleon was about to cross a great river, he rode in advance of his army, and when he had come to the banks of a stream, the breadth of which was not known, he turned to his engineer and said: "Give me the breadth of this stream." I cannot, sire," replied the engineer; "my instruments are with the army, ten miles in the rear, and I have nothing to measure with." "Give me the breadth of this stream," insisted Napoleon. "But, sire, I have no instruments with me; it is impossible." "This instant give me the breadth of the stream, or you will be deposed." The man put his military cap on, and drew down the frontpiece until the edge of it just touched the other bank. He kept the erect attitude, turned on his heel, and noticed where that cap-piece appeared to touch on this bank. Then he paced the distance, turned to the emperor, and said: "There is the breadth of the stream approximately." And he was promoted. Now, after his instruments came up he probably measured the river very accurately, but there was no principle concerned in the scientific measure that was not concerned in the measure with the cap-piece. Place one radius in the river, and if you turn it around it is just as long here as it is there. That is just the principle of what we call the theodolite."

The Roman Catholics, through their pope and bishops, condemn the schools as "irreligious, godless, immoral, the nurseries of vice," etc. But are the schools irreligious in any other sense than a bank, a factory, a farm, or a steamboat, is irreligious? These all deal directly with material things, and the schools give instruction in material things. Unless it is irreligious to be useful in this life, it cannot be irreligious to prepare children for usefulness—which is, or should be, the end and aim of the public schools. Are they "godless" because they do not teach certain human notions of God? So long as men disagree widely in their views of God, while they are all required to pay school-taxes, it is necessary, for reasons of justice and peace, that no conflicting religious theories should be inculcated into the children.

As to the public schools being "immoral, the nurseries of vice," etc., there is indeed not all the purity which could be desired in any large assembly of youth anywhere. Every flock will have its black sheep. But let us see if the alternative of priests' schools is to be preferred to our public schools. Four years ago the worst scandal ever known in a Michigan school, which had been going on for nine months, came to light in the village of Warren, Macomb county, only ten miles from Detroit, in a school controlled by a priest and under the "vigilant eye" of a bishop. Are not priests' schools more secret and less responsible to the parents and the public than our common schools, and do not the impure vices cluster around secrecy?

The public schools, it seems to me, are not justly censurable as "godless" or "immoral." Because they teach only natural truths, like the multiplication table and the solar system, it does not follow that they combat religious truths. But they ought to be divested of everything to which the taxpayers of any religion can reasonably object. Both the spirit and letter of our federal and state constitutions provide for the perfect religious freedom and equality of all our people, hence, to indoctrinate the children, at the cost of the parents, with religious creeds or drill them in religious forms which those parents reject is an exasperating tyranny that should be forbidden.

FRIENDLY AND TOLERANT.

The crowning glory of the public schools is that they mix and fuse together the children of all nationalities, all social conditions, all political bias, all religious faith, and make them friendly and tolerant in early life, so that they can grow up peacefully together, agreeing to disagree, if they must, but keeping their little hands from tearing each other's eyes, and their little tongues from slander and abuse.

Church schools of any kind, wherein the children are fenced off in one fold, and guarded from outside association and influences, will surely beget narrow-mindedness and plant the seeds of bigotry. We are bound, on constitutional principles, to tolerate church schools; but are we not equally bound to resist their getting one cent of the public money? Let all those who would put out the lights of modern science and restore the dark ages pay for their own extinguishers

EARLY APPLICATION OF SKILL.

Our state capitol is now nearly built. Its outside is of a beautiful stone. Innumerable ages ago that stone was like pudding. Then, if some artistic genius had lived, and the plastic material had been accessible, he could have moulded those elegant capitals with very trifling effort. When this stone was first taken from the quarry, its softness made it easy to work, even with dull tools; yet the artist had to spend vastly more time and skill than if he could have handled it in its pudding state. After its exposure for a few years to the air and sun, it hardens, becoming almost like granite; and as the ages roll on, it can scarcely be fractured unless by cannon-balls, lightning, or earthquake.

Our primary schools take the human mind very young, receptive, plastic, and impressible; and if lessons are rightly presented and enforced, they will tell with quick and admirable power for good. As the children grow up, their natures become more and more rigid, until the very best teaching can have comparatively slight effect upon them. Is not the badness of some of our school-training owing to neglect or mistakes in the pudding stage, so to speak? Is it not because of inferior primary teachers, with no artistic genius, who are often chosen for favoritism rather than fitness, or for cheapness, by men who will buy $300 horses to draw their families around, and $600 pianos to entertain them with music, but calculate to hire school-teachers for their boys and girls at the lowest possible figures, and who look upon one teacher as good as another, although horses and pianos differ immensely?

It costs less than half a cent a day to take a weekly paper; less than a diligent hen would earn in a year at the market price of eggs: less than a cigar a fortnight, and a very cheap one at that; less than the barber would charge by the year to keep one's hair trimmed; less than a good sized Christmas turkey; less than an energetic kitchen girl will waste in a week. A penny a day can be saved in many a better way than stopping your paper.

The success of the Detroit Evening News is shown in its statement of gross earnings for four years:

1874	$50,060 54
1875	72,603 01
1876	80,599 04
1877	85,246 60

Also in its present daily circulation averaging nearly 14,000 copies. The Association has recently erected a substantial brick building, of ample dimensions, and fitted up with every convenience. It has a four-cylinder Hoe press with a capacity of 10,000 impressions per hour. During its short career, the News has made some mistakes; but it is, nevertheless, a notable instance of successful journalism. Its condensed and pungent paragraphs—giving the news shorn of all superfluities, and just so much on each topic as the public care to read—save much time and labor to the reader, and impress facts and principles firmly in the memory. The News now has a convenient and comfortable home, which will doubtless exert an influence upon its future work and prosperity.

Adrianople, which has just fallen into the hands of Russia, is the second city in European Turkey, and is situated on the banks of the Hebrus, about 130 miles W. N. W. of Constantinople. It stands on the side of a hill. It was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, commanded by 12 towers and a citadel. These are now in ruins, but new and strong fortifications have been since built. Its streets are narrow and crooked. Population estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000. It contains 40 mosques, the most famous of which is that of Selim II, said to be the finest moslem temple in the world. It has an arsenal and many bazaars. Among these is the bazaar Ali Pasha, 900 feet long, built of red and white bricks, placed alternately. The city has extensive manufactures of silk, woolen and cotton goods. It exports wool, flax, leather, opium and attar of roses. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Villajet Edrench, and of a Greek bishop.

Two young men, named Charles alias Gidney Moore and James Wood, had an altercation at Napanee on the 10th, in which the latter received a bad stab. Moore escaped.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY Jan. 26, 1878.

THE SENSATION OF THE WEEK.

THE ORATORIO OF

"THE MESSIAH,"

At the M. E. Church, Wednesday Evening.

A Chorus of Seventy Voices!

The sons and daughters of Ypsilanti, assisted by a select orchestra from our sister city, Detroit, under the direction of

PROF. F. H. PEASE,

W. HEWITT, Pianist,

CHARLES D. JOSLIN,
The popular Tenor of Detroit,

MRS. FANNY S. COOPER,
The favorite Contralto,

MISS MAMIE HEWITT,
Ypsilanti's rising genius of song.

The monument of song capped by the confessed best bass singer in America,

M. W. Whitney.

The Grandest and Sublimest Concert ever held in this famous city of cultivated music.

THE BIBLE, SACRED SONG MAINTAINS ITS SUPREMACY IN THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

In this wonderful concert we have, in Bible language throughout, the prophecies and their fulfillment, the birth and appearance of Christ, his invitations to a sin-ruined race, result of his mission in healing the broken-hearted, the great commission, a world redeemed, the resurrection and the hallelujahs of heaven over the consummated event, which winds up with ascriptions of praise "to him that sitteth on the throne and to the Lamb for ever and ever."

The church was filled to repletion. Detroit and Ann Arbor sent delegations of their lovers of music.

The ample platform was raised above the pulpit and pews, the seats in ascending grade; the star singers in front, then the ladies of the chorus, and in the rear the gentlemen. Prof. Pease standing on a raised box, with his baton in right hand, in varying activity guiding the music for over two hours, was a marvel to the beholder—in itself worth the price of admission. C. D. Joslin (tenor) opened the drama of song in deep-toned pathos, at once rising high—the pitch of expectation:

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem; and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness—Prepare ye the way of the Lord: make straight in the desert a highway for our God.

Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low, the crooked straight and the rough places plain.

Chorus.

And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

Whitney (bass) gave a premonition of his grand power, wisely choosing not to strike ten the first time:

Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Yet once a little while and I will shake the heavens and the earth, the sea and the dry land; and I will shake all nations; and the desire of all nations shall come.

The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in: behold, He shall come, saith the Lord of Hosts.

But who may abide the day of His coming? and who shall stand when He appareth? For he is like a refiner's fire.

Chorus.

And he shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousnes.

Miss Ella Joslin (contralto) in impressive and modest tones, sang:

Behold! a Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son, and shall call his name Emmanuel, God with us.

Contralto and Chorus.

O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion, get thee up into the high mountain: O thou that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God!

Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.

Now then Whitney rises to the dignity of the occasion—but not ten yet:

For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people; but the Lord shall rise upon thee, and the Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising.

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; and they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

The chorus begins to give the audience an inkling of its reserved power:

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counseller, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

The Pastoral Symphony was sweetly executed.

Miss Mamie Hewitt (soprano), who has already in her early youth achieved a reputation with the connoisseurs of music, made her *debut* at this, her childhood's home. [She is the daughter of our fellow-citizen, E. Hewitt.] She delighted her friends, coming up to the full measure of their expectations. We noticed an expression of profound interest upon the countenance of Mr. Whitney, increasing in intensity to the close. A couple of fine bouquets were presented the fair songstress by Henry Samson, on the part of her admirers:

There were shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And lo! the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people; for unto you is born this day in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God, and saying:

Then in tumultuous, sympathetic strains, the chorus:

Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth, good-will towards men.

And Miss Hewitt (soprano) responds:

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem! behold, thy King cometh unto thee!

He is the righteous Saviour, and He shall speak peace unto the heathen.

MRS. COOPER, (*Contralto*).

Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the deaf unstopped; then shall the lame man leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing.

He shall feed His flock like a shepherd; and He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom.

Miss Carrie Towner (soprano), in her prettiest, sweetest, and best, extends the blessed invitation:

Come unto Him, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and He will give you rest. Take His yoke upon you, and learn of Him, for He is meek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

Chorus.

His yoke is easy and His burthen is light.

PART SECOND.

Chorus.

Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.

Mrs. Cooper (contralto), in pathetic voice:

He was despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

Chorus.

All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way.

And the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

J. S. Taylor (tenor), of Ann Arbor, an ornament of the musical profession, acquitted himself with great credit:

Thy rebuke hath broken His heart; He is full of heaviness. He looked for some to have pity on Him, but there was no man, neither found He any to comfort Him.

Behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow.

Miss Ida Chamberlain (soprano), with soul enthusiasm:

He was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of Thy people was He stricken.

But Thou didst not leave His soul in hell, nor didst Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption.

And now the tremendous power of seventy cultivated voices rolled over the audience and far beyond the confines of the church, a feeling of profound sublimity taking possession of every one, in the chorus:

Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in.

Who is the King of Glory?

The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in.

Who is the King of Glory?

The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory.

And then, in cheerful glee, the chorus:

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the preachers.

Miss Emma Barr (soprano) prettily responded:

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.

Chorus.

Their sound is gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world.

Now Whitney strikes ten. His voice rolls out in majestic power, deep toned, a depth and resonancy of voice which captured the audience, and called forth repeated applause:

Why do the nations so furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing?

The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord, and against His Anointed.

Chorus.

Let us break their bonds asunder, and cast away their yokes from us.

JOSLIN, (*Tenor*).

He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh them to scorn; the Lord shall have them in derision.

Thou shalt break then with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

Chorus.

Hallelujah: for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ, and He shall reign for ever and ever.

King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!

PART THIRD.

Miss Allice Barr (soprano) beat herself. In the view of many she was the star of the evening. Her sweet voice, like the pleasant, rippling steam, charmed the audience. Mr. Whitney, first inattentive and then as if taken by surprise, with deep wrought attention listened, and at the close nodded to her and the assembly his approval.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

For now is Christ risen from the dead, the first-fruits of them that sleep.

Semi-Chorus.

Since by man came death,

Semi-Chorus.

By man came also the resurrection of the dead.

Semi-Chorus.

For as in Adam all die,

Semi-Chorus.

Even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

The master artist, with self-conscious power, no apparent effort, electrifies the audience in his closing effort; unaccompanied by the orchestra, but Prof. Hewitt displaying his artistic piano accompaniments in full accord—Whitney:

Behold! I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep; but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet.

The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.

The grand chorus, the best of all, with the voice of every artist in magnificent harmony, was a fitting close.

Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, and hath redeemed us to God by His blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing.

Blessing and honor, glory and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb, for ever and ever. Amen.

One feature characterized this concert which pleased the mass of the audience, there was less of operatic music, every word and syllable was clearly enunciated.

The Ypsilanti Musical Union steps to the front as one of the leading associations of the kind in this country.

THE money that the people are compelled to take, and which they are glad to get, ought to be good enough for the government and the bond holders.

THE Regents, by a tie vote, refuse to take the Rose-Douglas case out of the courts. Cutcheon's reasons were clearly stated: "The case was in the court, and could not be taken out by the Regents."

—The members of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition Reform Party of Michigan, and any other friends of complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages who may find it convenient to meet with us, are requested to assemble in the city of Adrian, at 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, January 30th, 1878. The object of the proposed meeting is to confer with each other as to the best means to be adopted for promoting righteous legislation against the infamous liquor trade in this State.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Chairman State Committee.

JOHN EVANS, Secretary.

Local Matters.

—The regular subscriber to a newspaper is the consolation of the publisher. He is like a faithful parishioner to a pastor, or a customer to a merchant. His name becomes as familiar on the lists as the face of the one in his accustomed pew, or the pocket-book of the other at his favorite counter. "Put my name down as a regular subscriber to your excellent paper!" That is the oil of joy for the zealous publisher, and the garment of praise for the devoted editor.—*Exchange.*

—Yesterday was the day set for the rehearing of the university chancery case. The Rose side did not put in their long-talked-of testiomony, and Judge Huntington therefore dismissed the petition for a rehearing, and vacated the order. It was alleged that the Rose faction had used every means to delay the account now proceeding before Commissioner Whitman, which had been going on for two weeks, and the Douglass men moved that the court take it out of the hands of the commissioner and consider it himself, but as no notice of this motion had been served on Rose, the judge would not entertain it on an *ex parte* application. He said he would adjourn court till February 2d, when the report of the commissioner would probably be made.—*Evening News.*

Words of Warning.

During the present year, as in the past, the grave will close over thousands, simply because they neglect the means which would restore them to health. Meet the fell destroyer at the threshold, and dispute his invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. There is no cough or cold, case of asthma, bronchitis, blood-spitting, weak lungs, croup or whooping cough which will not yield more readily to this great botanical remedy than any other medicine. If you would avoid disappointment, and be speedily cured, ask your druggist for Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. Regular sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. Sold by Frank Smith.

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Boot, Shoe, and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store,

Where he would be pleased to see all who want goods CHEAP.

Don't forget the place,

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Ypsilanti, January 12th, 1878. 722

$300 Reward.

To the Sick and Afflicted.

DR. C. C.

LASURE

From San Francisco, Cal., will be at the

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On February 8th.

Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or from which they get no relief from their physician, should not fail to consult DR. LASURE, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially in cases of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

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Remember I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and patient.

The medicines used by me, in all blood impurities, are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected and compounded under my own supervision. The material is selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetable of California.

Dr. C. C. Lasure.

726

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1878.

To M. L. Shutts, local agent of the Traders' Insurance Co., of Chicago, and the Rhode Island Association, of Providence, R. I.

SIR: Having lost our entire stock of groceries and provisions by the late fire, and also the building in which we were doing business, it is with the greatest pleasure that we testify to the promptness and business like energy manifested in the adjustment of our claims, by their adjusting agent, Mr. Hallowell, and the payment of said claims by your companies. We have full confidence in the management of the above named companies, and would advise all who wish to insure their property to critically and thoroughly examine into the claims of said companies upon your confidence and patronage.

SHIER & DAVIS.

Ypsilanti, January 22d, 187.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully add our testimony to the above, having had a loss, insured by the above companies, promptly met and paid in full on the spot. We have confidence in the company and their agent here. GEO. A. & T. NEAT.

Ypsilanti, January 23d, 1878.

I had $1,200 insurance in Mr. Shutt's Rhode Island company, and can add my highest meed of praise to him for his promptness in anjusting the entire amount insured. WM. GROSSMAN.

—At the last business meeting of the Dexter Reform Club, it was voted that the Financial Secretary of the club be authorized to balance to January 1st, 1878, the accounts of all members who are in arrears for dues, and they are invited to renew an active interest in the meetings, socials, etc., of the club. The dues of all members must be kept up—commencing with January 1st. The meetings of the club are very interesting,—to satisfy yourselves of which, come and see.—*Leader*.

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—The Reform Club numbers 240 members.

It is with pleasure that we recall the very noticeable improvement which the Saline Dramatic Club shows at each performamce.

Union School Hall was again filled last Friday night with a highly-delighted audience, anxious to hear and see again the fine acting displayed by the Club, this time in "The Last Loaf." The programe was excellent all the way through—"Mark Ashton" by Mr. E. A. Reynolds; "Caleb Hanson," by Mr. E. B. Clark; "Dick Bustle," by R. W. Mills; "Tom Chubbs," H. E. Nichols; "Harry Hanson," W. J. Howard; "Kate Ashton," Miss M. J. Church;" "Patty Jones," Miss Addie Nichoson; "Lilly Ashton," Miss Kittie Lawrence.

—An attempt was made in Milan on Dec. 31st, to inaugurate the old system of "drinks," by three young men whose names are George Bunce, Thomas McMannis, Jr., and John Monahan. Each succeeded in having a drunk of his own, which concluded their part of the drama. The second part was played by the Milan Joint Stock Co., whose agents proceeded to arrest the above parties, and took them before Justice Marble, upon the charge of drunkenness; each one pleaded guilty to the charge. George Bunce was fined five dollars and costs, which, in all, amounted to about ten dollars which was paid. McMannis and Monahan were each fined five dollars and costs, but were unable, or unwilling to pay up, and were sentenced to twenty days each in the county jail at Monroe. The whiskey upon which the above "drunks" were accomplished, was procured at the drug store here, under the pretence of Bunce that it was wanted to put quinine in for the cure of the ague. A complaint was also made against the druggist, but is withheld upon a promise that he will not dispose of any more liquor to such applicants.

The Milan Encampment, No. 75, I. O. O. F., have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: C. P., C. M. Blackmer; H. P., E. W. Mead; S. W., L. A. Wilcox; J. W., M. Davenport; Scribe, A. G. McIntyre; Treas., A. Davenport.—*Monroe Commercial.*

—The hard cider business, mentioned in this correspondence two weeks ago, culminated in a grand row at the house of the hard cider man, Marvel G. Haight, on the evening of January 10th, and the arrest of Henry Mack, Daniel Harley, Wilmer Lecey, and Owen Bunton, all of Augusta, and ringleaders of the mob, the next day. It seems that Haight had sold them cider during the day, and applying for more in a half crazed condition in the evening, were refused, when they proceeded to smash furniture, and maltreat the family generally. One of the parties drew a knife several times, and threatened to shed blood if his demands were not complied with. During the melee, one of the parties struck Miss Haight a blow on the forehead with his fist. She succeeded in getting into a bedroom and locking the door; and while he was trying to force an entrance, she escaped through the window and alarmed the neighbors. Haight is said to have given the same parties now under arrest a certain amount of hard cider on New Year's night; the consideration being—that they should break up a party at Jacob Payne's gotten up by the ladies of the neighborhood. Haight is a farmer in easy circumstances, who is not obliged to thus outrage the moral sentiment of the community for a living. It is to be hoped that all the parties connected have had a temperance lecture they will not forget.—*Oakville Correspondence of the Monroe Commercial.*

—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, have published Blackwood for January in good season. serial, "mine is Thine," is continued. The second article, "Murder of Commissioner Fraser, Delihi, 1835," is a striking narrative of circumstantial evidence, leading to the apprenshion and conviction of an assassin. The third article, being Part II. of "The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy," will be eagerly read, as Macgillicuddy draws upon her memory and not upon her fancy. and introduces, under assumed names, many personages know in "society." The first part, which appeared in the December number, has been much talked about. We are glad to have another series of article on "French Home Life." The present one, entitled "Religion," is an estimate of the general position of religious opinion in France, and the form and force of its action. "Schools of Mind and Manners" treats of the "discipline which fits for society," and the importance of forming the manners of children, instead of allowing them to form themselves. "Translations from Heine" are continued, and succeeding articles are devoted to the war in Turkey, and a consideration of England's policy in the East. The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburg, Westminster, and British Quarterly, reviews,* and *Blackwoods Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepared by the Publishers.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."—Some time ago a party of six young men of Saline forcibly entered the saloon of Vollmer at the depot, in the edge of Lodi, and frightened the proprietor considerably besides breaking up some furniture. They settled for $5 each, they entered a complaint against the saloon-keeper for selling liquor to minors. The saloon-keeper was to have been examined Thursday of last week but the case was adjourned. In return the saloon-keeper had the parties arrested under the old warrant and taken to Ann Arbor Thursday morning.

Hon. Charles Tripp, one of our oldest business men and most generally esteemed citizens died at an early hour on Wednesday morning, after a long sickness and of a complication of diseases, either of which would have sooner carried off a man of less iron will. Mr. Tripp was born in Epson, New Hampshire, Dec. 12, 1812. He came to this city in 1843, since which he has earned the reputation of a first-class machinist, and has been a public-spirited and trusted citizen. He has been alderman, snpervisor, member of the school board, and in 1854 was elected to the Senate: discharging the duties of these several positions to the satisfaction of the public. At the time of his death he was president of the Gas Company, a director of the First National Bank, and a trustee of the Congregational Church. He was well read, a man of strong convictions, a warm friend, in short such a citizen as our city can ill afford to lose. His widow and daughters have the sympathies of the entire community.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Royal C. Wright who had been a resident of the township of Ann Arbor for fourteen years, died on January 18, 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-three years.

June 1st is the time set down for the completion of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad. If completed and cars are running by next September, it will be doing well.

On Saturday the first rail on the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad was laid at Dundee, and Capt. David Van Pelt, of the war of 1812, aged ninety-eight years, drove the first spike.

Billy, the horse tamer who is breaking a saddle horse for Henery W. Rogers, bit the dust in right royal shape, Wednesday morning at the depot, before quite a number of amused spectators. The horse ran up town but was caught, none the worse for run. Billy! the glue on your pants did not work for once, at least.

The Ann Arbor Daily *Times*, which has been taking a vacation, rest, or whatever you please to designate it, will soon appear again, with Mr. Francis Stofflet as one of the proprietors. Mr. Stofflet is a new hand at the newspaper business, but as he brings along the necessary ducats to start the wheels in action, he is a very necessary adjunct to the firm.

Mrs. Mary Ann Whitney DeNike, of Ypsilanti, who died last fall, left a will leaving her estate valued at seven or eight thousand dollars to the Baptist Missionary Society and Kalamazoo College. The will will be contested by her relatives, in the probate court, January 30. It seems she made her will previous to her marriage subsequent to the making of the will, will invalidate or change the same.

We had hardly recorded the death of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Caarles Tripp, ere we are called upon to perform the same painful duty for another of our worthy citizens, Mr. George Greenville, who died January 17, 1878, after an illness of some months—disease of the brain is what caused his death. The deceased had been a resident of this place for forty years, coming here from London, England, at the age of twenty-three years, being at the time of his death aged sixty-three years, six months and eleven days. The deceased bad been in the drug business for many years, and was known as a quiet unostentatious man, attending quietly to his own affairs.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER."—The first volume of Pioneer Collections, published by authority of the State Pioneer Society, is now ready for sale, and those wishing to purchase a copy can do so by applying to M. H. Goodrich, at his residence on Ann street, Ann Arbor.

The time for the sale of this edition of Pioneer Collections by local agents, is limited to thirty days after this time those desiring a copy will be obliged to send to Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, Secretary, Lansing, Michigan. Price, $1.50.

Real Estate Sales.—Russell Mills to Wm. Smith part of lot, 21 in Mills' addition to Saline; $75.....Melvin Newton to Adolph Gegler, 80 acres in section 35, Salem township; $2,000.....Wm. Cross to Elvise R. Willard, one-half an acre on Summet street, Ypsilanti; $600.....Isaac T. Horton to Geo. W. Taylor, one-half an acre in section 35, York township; $500.....Phebe Bagley to Arnold McIntire (quitclaim), land in section 12 Superior township.....Saxton Macomber to Geo. W. Macomber, 39½ acres in section 26, Salem township; 2,400.....Alonzo V. Draper to Anson R. Draper, land on the north line of the plat of Mooreville; $100 .....Wm. F. Lawrence to Arthur S. Polhemus, land in section 30, Ann Arbor township; $735,25.....Wm M. Horne to Sarah J. Winner (quitclain), the north half of lot 483, in Post and Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti; $100.

Circuit Court.—Lucius Knight was admitted to the bar.....Valentine B. Doyle was on application admitted to citizenship .....Frederick Krause vs. Daniel Weinet; judgment of $177.75 for plaintiff.....Geo. H. Wardle vs. Mary A. Wardle; decree entered discontinuing bill.....Loratus C. Allen vs. Truman Carpenter; judgement for plaintiff, of $437.17.....John Meyer vs. William Brainard; case refered to Frank Emerick as referee.....People vs. Peter Leonard; reconizance entered in some of $200 for his appearance.....James O. Self vs. Luther E. McGee; 14 granted to enter notice for a new trial.....Orson A. Sober vs. James M. Nichols; Judgement of $538.50 and costs for plaintiff.....Geo. B. Renwick vs. Micheal Fleming; judgement of six cents and costs for plaintiff.....Chauncey Joslin and Charles R. Whitman vs. Myron H. Bumper; judgement of $90 and costs .....In the matter of the petition of Henry S. Boutell to remove incumbrance on land, order granted.....In the matter of the petition of Mary Jane Clap, from decision in Probate Court; referred to auditors..... Simeon Mains vs. Henry B. Jones; thirty days granted to prepare and settle a bill of exceptions.....People vs. Clark Fralick; false pretenses; sentenced to two years in State Prison at Jackson.....Orson A. Sober vs James M. Nichols; time for settling bill of exceptions extended till yesterday.....W. B. Smith et al. vs. Silas H. Douglas and James McMahon; order entered withdrawing papers from files.....Wm. D. Simmons vs. Nathan Bordine; 20 days further time granted to prepare and settle a bill of exceptions.....Charles D. Coleman vs. Charles Thayer; motion for new trial overruled with costs, with leave to enter a new motion..... In the matter of appeal of Harriet J. Ostrander and Sarah J. Terry from the decision of Probate Judge; continued by consent.....People vs. Albert Olds; careless use of fire arms; reasons for not filing information read and filed by Prosecuting Attorney and defendant released.....People vs. G. G. Gates; embezzlement; reasons for not filing information read and filed by Prosecuting Attorney and order entered for defendant's release.....In the matter of the appeal of Orrin S. Bonsteel from decision in Pobrate Court; order entered confirming order of Judge of Probate and 30 days granted to prepare and settle a bill of exceptions.....Catherine Reyer vs. Geo. W. North and Harlowe H. Howe; decree of $922.39.....In the matter of the appeal of Ignatz Foreshee from the decision of the Judge of Probate disallowing his claim against the estate of John Miller, deceased; verdict for appellant for $902.15; 25 days allowed io prepare and settle a bill of exceptions.

MARRIED.

HILL—FOLLMOR. In Ypsilanti, Michigan, January 23d, 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. O. J. Perrin, Mr. Stephen T. Hill, of Detroit, to Miss Josephine S. Follmor, of this city. Thanks for beautiful and extra rich wedding cake. Ann Arbor *Register* and Detroit papers please copy.

DIED.

COON. September 12th, 1877, at Buck's station, Fairfax county, Virginia, of inflammation of the kidneys, David Coon, aged 72 years.

Uncle Coon, as he was familiarly called, having died away from home, and his friends not now residing in the city, especially his son John, we failed to get the facts for an earlier notice. David Coon is deserving a place in the memory of his old time acquaintances. He was born in Livingston county, New York. He was a resident of this city over 40 years. We first formed his acquaintance in 1845, then and for many years the leading cabinet, furniture dealer, and undertaker in the city. His hearse carried to the grave hundreds of our fellow citizens, who are sleeping their long sleep. Uncle Dave was not a member of any evangelical church, though a strict attendant upon religious worship. He was a great friend of moral reform; a zealous advocate of temperance, nothing but sickness or some over-ruling circumstance kept him away from a temperance meeting. He was a Good Templar, and always at his post. He was a wide awake Republican. True to principle, fidelity to right, was a characteristic. His work is done. He has gone to his reward. Children, relatives, and many friends will cherish his memory.

STEVENSON. In Buffalo, New York, Saturday, January 19th, 1878, Eliza A., wife of James I. Stevenson, and daughter of the late Abram Sage of this city, aged 55 years.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. '*Seal of North Carolina*,' at the same price?" 721-772

—Health is an inestimable jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will avert the evil, and save you from consumption. Will you weigh Life against a half-dollar? Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. 722-1m

Local and Special Notices.

STILL ALIVE!

I am prepared to fill all orders for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, from a first-class nursery, at much lower rates than ever before. All Trees warranted true to name, and in a good healthy condition when delivered. Give me a call.

R. ACKLEY,
724-731 Washington Street South.

NOTICE.

I hereby warn all persons not to purchase a note, secured by mortgage, for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-two dollars, dated December 12th, 1874, and given by Jacob Lutz to Henry Davidson, said note being paid in full and still owned by me.

HENRY DAVIDSON.
Dated, January 12th, 1878. 1w

LOST!

On the evening of the concert—Gold Eye Glasses and Silk Handkerchief—either at the church or on he way home, between the church and residence on River street north of the Depot. The finder will receive thanks and a suitable reward by leaving them at G. A. Neat's grocery store. 1w

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ypsilanti Farmers' and Mechanices' Trade Association, for the election of officers and directors, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held on Saturday the ninth day of February next, at the office of the company.

Dated, January 25th, 1878.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS, President.
ALBERT CRANE, Secretary. 724

SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

And others, who constantly use their vocal organs, will find by an occasional use of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar that the parts will be strengthened and the voice cleared. Sold by Frank Smith. 1w

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES

For sale cheap. Enquire at FERRIER'S Foundry and Machine Shop. 723

BREAD 4c A LOAF

At WILLSON'S Bakery 723

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES

For sale cheap. Enquire at FERRIER'S Foundry and Machine Shop.

CHOICE APPLES,

By the bushel or barrel, at WILLSON'S Bakery.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

In regard to the Great Shoshonees Remedy and Pills—Levi Jones, Markham, says: I had a severe attack of Bronchitis. I was so bad that I could hardly get my breath. I sought for a quick remedy, and seeing the Shoshonees Remedy so highly recommended, I procured a bottle, and am happy to say that, by the time it was taken, I was entirely well and have remained so, although I was much exposed through the winter in traveling.——Rev. F. B. Stratton, Demorestville, writes: I have found your remedies particularly beneficial for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Bronchial Affections, and would advise all similarly affected to give them a trial.——Mrs. A. D. Pierce, Moberly, N. Y., says: It affords me much pleasure to express my heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received from using the Great Shoshonees Remedy. I was sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia and Disease of the Lungs. After having used six bottles I have become hearty and well. I never knew a medicine to have such wonderful effects. I cannot speak too highly of its merits.——John Finlayson, Athol, says: When traveling one of my feet got sore and broke out. I could not cure it and had to return home. It became better, and afterwards much worse. I finally purchased a bottle of the Remedy and a box of Pills, and before they were half gone I commenced to improve, and before they were finished my foot was completely cured. It is now seventeen months since, but have had no further attack. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Trial size, 35 cents. Trade supplied by Farrand, Williams & Co., Detroit, Michigan. 720-4ins-alt

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK

At WILLSON'S Bakery. 723

NOTICE.

All indebted to J. H. Sampson are requested to call at Bedell's boot and shoe store, south side Cross St., at the Depot. 723

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES

For sale cheap. Enquire at FERRIER'S Foundry and Machine Shop. 723

FOR SALE.

Two story brick house, and lot—No. 36 Adams avenue—formerly owned by E. F. Uhl. Furnace and Gas in every room complete. Nice barn, etc. $2,000 down, and ballance on time. For further information apply to J. S. Jenness. 723

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES

For sale cheap. Enquire at FERRIER'S Foundry and Machine Shop. 723

THE BOSS OYSTERS

At WILLSON'S Bakery. 723

SIGNAL OIL.

Best in use for lanterns; will not freeze up; no smoke. Price, $1.00 per gallon. Sold by

FRED. F. INGRAM,
722 Opposite Depot.

HEREDITARY BALDNESS

Is supposed to be incurable. All that can be done where it begins to show itself is to put off the evil day by the judicious use of some stimulating or cooling preparation that shall create new action in the glands or follicles, usually called roots, and thus tighten the hair that would otherwise become loose and fall off. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia has acquired an enviable reputation for this purpose, generally, but not invariably, proving successful. 723-724

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

LOOK HERE!

If you are wanting anything in the line of Dress Goods of all styles and patterns, it will pay you to call as we have just received a full line of Cashmeres, Alapacas, Basket and Diagonal Patterns, Worsteds, or any thing else in the way of Dress Goods. It will pay you to examine our stock, as we are selling at hard pan prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

FOR A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS

Or anything else usually found in a first-class Dry Goods House, they can be found at the store of

706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed. 714-765

THOSE SUFFERING FROM CATARRH,

Cold, and Sore Throat, will find Neatherly's Michigan Catarrh Remedy just the thing they need. It is no humbug. It is exactly as represented. For sale by Frank Smith, Dr. H. Van Tnyl, Wm. Crossman, and Fred F. Ingram, druggists of this city. 720

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Furs, Caps, Muffs, and Boas. All this Fall's purchase. Any one intending to buy anything in the above line this Fall or Winter will do well to call early as we are offering extra inducements in these Goods. Do not pass us by but call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

707 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

YES! YES! YES! YES! YES!

We have just received another new invoice of Carpets at prices that will defy competition.

706 E. M, COMSTOCK & CO.

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at E. ELLIOTT'S,

715 Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

CLOTHES! CLOTHES! CLOTHES!

By the piece, case, or pattern, of all Grades, Styles, and Qualities, and at astonishing low prices. It will pay anyone, both man or boy, to call and see our immense stock of Clothes. Remember the place, No. 30 Congress St. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Societ

SECOND ARRIVAL.

If you wish to purchase anything in the line of Cloakings, such as Fur Beavers, Matelasse, Diagonals, Plain Black Beavers, Basket Patterns, or anything else in the line of Cloakings, you will find it to your advantage to call and examine our Stock. And we would also say that we have taken extra pains in our ready made Cloak Department, where can be found a full line of all styles and qualities, and at prices to suit the times. Call and see both Cloaks and Cloakings. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

PATENT COLD SWEDGED SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

The only reliable sewing machine needles manufactured, and every one warranted, at

700 SAMSON'S.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gilt lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call.

709 GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making childrens pictures a SPECIALTY. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniatuno" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block.

683 MRS. J. H. PARSONS

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST, Produce Dealer.

YPSILANTI. JAN. 25 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, $3.00@$2.50.
APPLES—Dried, @5
BUCK FLOUR—@$4.50.
BEANS— $1.00@75
BUTTER—14@16
CORN—40@45c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 5@6c.
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, $3.75@4.00
EGGS—Command 12@14c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—5@5½c.
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—9@10c.
LARD—The market stands at 8@9c.
ONIONS—90 c per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 24@25
PORK—In bbl.—$10.50@
POTATOES—25@30
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.00@$0.00
TURKEYS—Live, 7c. @8c
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.23.
" No. 1 — 1.18.
" RED — 1.15.
BUCK WHEAT—$0.50.

Second Week

OF

FREEDMAN'S

GREAT

Remnant Sale!

—OF—

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Dress Goods. Dress Goods. Dress Goods. Dress Goods.
Dress Goods. Dress Goods. Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

Silks. Silks. Silks. Silks.
Silks. Silks. Silks. Silks.

Flannels. Flannels. Flannels. Flannels.
Flannels. Flannels. Flannels. Flannels.

Linens. Linens. Linens. Linens.
Linens. Linens. Linens. Linens.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK

1,500 YARDS SUMMER SILK

At 50c Per Yard.

GOOD STYLE AND QUALITY.

1,200 yards BETTER GRADE

AT 65c PER YARD.

1,000 Yards Best Goods

At 75c Per Yard.

500 YARDS BLACK SILKS,

SPLENDID QUALITY,

AT $1.50 PER YARD.

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

Call or send for samples of our Black and Colored Silks. We hold a large stock, recently purchased at great reductions from Fall prices, and are willing to dispose of them at a very slight advance.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

We offer in this Department,

200 Children's Cloaks, good cloth, $2.50
50 Ladies' Cloaks at 2.50

The balance of our Cloaks selling at Cost.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

10,000 Yards at 3c a Yard.
7,000 Yards at 5c a Yard.
5,000 Yards at 6c a Yard.
5,000 Yards good patterns, best work 12½c.
5,000 splendid designs at 25c a Yard

CORSETS. SKIRTS.

In order to close out certain styles, we offer a job lot of

1,000 good corsets at 50 cts.
500 good corsets at $1 00.
800 good felt skirts, 50 cts.
300 good felt skirts, $1 00.

Great Reductions

—IN—

WOOLEN, SHETLAND AND BROCHE SHAWLS.

Preparatory to receipt of our spring stock, we will sell our present large stock of

Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
Ingrains,
Cotton Chains,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleums, Mattings,

AT COST. AT COST.

Freedman Bros.

& Co.,

147, 149, 151

WOODWARD AVE.,

DETROIT.

723-746

WM. McANDREW'S

FURNITURE EXCHANGE.

Having enlarged my rooms, I am enabled to keep a better assortment than heretofore. With machinery and kiln-dried lumber I am prepared to make work to order as cheap as it can be bought anywhere, and warranted. *Furniture Exchanged or Neatly Repaired.* PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURES, BRACKETS, Etc. *Lumber prepared for amateur bracket makers.* Drawings, models, and patterns made by William King. "Ge us a Ca," at the old stand on Huron St., near the Engine House.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment in the city. 718-730

MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. S. DAVIS has now ready for inspection a choice and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

With a full line **TIES, LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS,** to be sold

CHEAP, FOR CASH.

A SPECIALTY OF

Ladies' Underwear.

ALL AT THE

NEW YORK ROOMS,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT. 709

R. C. Hayton

Having providentially recovered from his injury is at work in his shop on

WASHINGTON ST.,

South of Congress.

Gun-Smithing.

I am selling the nicest lot of Guns, Pistols, etc., ever offered in this city. I repair the same. I sell ammunition of all kinds, cartridges, etc.

SEWING MACHINES.

I sell that standard and popular machine, the American, Nos. 1 and 2. Also repair all kinds of machines, keeping needles and appendages.

STEAM AND GAS FITTING.

I keep on hand gas-pipe and gas fixtures, chandeliers, etc.

Should be happy to see patrons, old and new.

All WORK WARRANTED.

721

The holidays have passed and so have a goodly stock of useful presents. But my shelves are being refilled with a large stock of

CROCKERY.

In the Drug and Prescription Department I do not mean to be excelled. I begin the new year cheered by the prospect of an increased trade in every line of my business.

FRED W. JOHNSON,

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

HURON STREET.

704

CURRENT TOPICS.

Barnum is going to put a big show on the road early in the spring.

Col. Withington, of Jackson, Mich., has written a letter to Washington, which has been filed with the committee on ways and means, and which states that he can import steel from the English market to Michigan, manufacture manure forks there, send them back to the English market, and successfully compete with British trade.

Mrs. Gaines' brown eyes are described as being as quick and bright as a bird's, and her laugh has a ring to it that shows that much fun remains. A halo of auburn crimps around her face lends her a still brighter look, and to the unknowing she could easily pass for half her age. Some years ago, in speaking her mind to Chief-Justice Chase, Mrs. Gaines told him that she should battle before the bar until she was 150 years old. "And to think, madam, that this is to be kept up 125 years longer," said the Chief Justice, as he bowed to the active widow.

Among the new American exports are toys. Formerly Nuremberg and Paris supplied the wants of the rising generation; now the case is reversed. We exported last year a million of dollars in toys to Cuba, Hamburg, Paris, South America, London, &c. The clock mechanism of the American toy steamboats, railway trains, &c., is very popular in the Old World, as well as iron banks, money-saving boxes, &c. Over 250 firms are engaged in this apparently unimportant but really productive export trade.

The tobacco crop of last year foots up in round numbers 440,000,000 pounds.

A current news item announces that the Commissioner of Agriculture has invested Government funds in the enture crop of South Carolina "bread-corn'"—whatever that may be—for gratuitous distribution.

Russia has given Turkey a very complete thumping, but she has been compelled to pay liberally for her amusement. On the 1st of December her war expenditures had reached $400,000,000, and 75,000,000 of her citizens had been knocked on the head. The Government has $750,000,000 in paper roubles floating around the country, and the presses are still knocking out the seductive currency as rapidly as they can be fed.

Another year of low tolls is assured by the action of the Canal Board in readopting last year's toll-sheet.

Emigration to this country continues to decrease. Last year the number of alien passengers who arrived at New York was 54,536, or 16,639 less than in 1876. The whole number of arrivals was 97,221, of whom 41,685 had before landed in this country.

"The code" is still operative in the South. Last Sunday, a duel was fought in Georgia, between Walter S. Harley, a lawyer, and Robert Fishburne, Clerk of the County Court of Waterboro, Colleton county. S. C. Harley used the offensive words: You and W. F. Fishburne are mean and cheap copies of the Rhetts, without their brains or courage. A refusal to retract the words resulted in Fishburne challenging Harley. They fought at ten paces with Colt's revolvers. Harley expressed his intention in a note to his wife to fire in the air, and did so. Fishburne's pistol being discharged at the same time, Harley fell mortally wounded. The parties married sisters.

The tribes of Ecuador known as the Zaparos formed the subject of a paper lately read before the Anthropological Institute, London. The Zaparos wander about in separate hordes, and have little, if any union between the various bands. They have wonderful tracking power, and abstain from eating heavy meat. They seem to derive great enjoyment from the destruction of human or other life, but they will not touch the alligator. Courtship is sometimes carried on by a silent invitation by the suitor to his elect to cook his food; if she refuses he tries elsewhere.

The eighth set of strands on each of the great cables of the East River Bridge, making thirty-two strands in all, having been completed. Work is now being done on the thirty-third and thirty-fourth strands, and in a few weeks one-half of the wires will be stretched, or 12,000 wires in all.

Gen. Adam Badeau has been dropped from the rolls of the army retired list, under decision of the Attorney-General that he was not legally entitled to be carried on this list and hold civil office at the same time.

Dr. Scheffer, in examining the influence of speed upon the number of railroad accidents—After making due allowance for distance travelled, the principal kinds of accidents, and other considerations necessary to be estimated in order to obtain a true basis of comparison—finds that the danger of bodily injury increases as the square of the speed, and that the danger of injury to the track or destruction of the rolling stock is as the cube of the speed.

The rank and file of the Russian Army do not like the idea of an armistice just as a splendid victory is within their grasp. They have waited for months, had a terrible reckoning to settle, and wanted to pay it off with interest.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that never before has there been such a demand for land as is now seen in Minnesota and Dakota. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been taken up within the past few months, and a gratifying feature of the rush is that the seekers after land are mostly farmers and men looking for farms upon which they can make immediate improvement.

The gallows claimed last year in the United States eighty-three victims. Of these forty-seven were white, thirty-four colored, one Indian and one Chinaman. One woman was sentenced to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted.

In a rather curious and interesting account of the Amblychila, contributed to the *American Naturalist*, Prof. F. H. Snow warns naturalists who may visit the Plains that the bite of the rabid skunk is very deadly. The wound inflicted by that animal has proved fatal in more than 9 cases out of 10, and there are more than 50 cases on record of men having been bitten by it.

The Northern Pacific Railway.

When Congress made the land-grant to and chartered the Northern Pacific Railway Company, it required the completion of the road from Lake Superior to the Pacific within a certain time. The Company undertook to build the road by the issue and sale of bonds, and these bonds to the amount of $30,000,000 were bought and paid for by persons of all pursuits and avocations in this country. The financial affairs of the Company were managed by JAY COOKE & Co., and, while the construction of the road was progressing rapidly, the failure of that firm precipitated the panic of 1873 upon the country, and involved the company in ruin and disaster. The 13,000 citizens who had paid in this $30,000,000 of their hard-earned savings, had nothing to show for their money but comparatively worthless bonds. Progress on the road was suspended. Finally, as the result of the judicial investigation, the property and franchises of the company were sold, and were bought by the holders of the bonds—the men who had paid in *bona fide* the $30,000,000. These reorganized the Company and rid it of all association with the JAY COOKE management. The Company thus reorganized have resumed the construction of the road, working at both ends, building over thirty miles eastward from the Pacific during the last year. A large and increasing business has grown up; during 1877 the receipts over expenditures from traffic exceeded $300,000, while the receipts from the land sales were about $1,250,000. These receipts are applied to the extension and equipment of the road. The country along the route is filling up with actual settlers, and, the land being of good quality, the productions are large and increasing. As the work progresses, there will be a continuous belt of country peopled by hardy and industrious producers along the whole route through Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, along the northern border, to the Pacific. This will be a more complete and perpetual termination of the Indian war business than can otherwise be devised. It will be a permanent guarantee of peace.

The new Company have no doubt that with the land-grant and with the earnings of the road they can push on the construction to completion. They have now completed and in operation the following distances:

	Miles
In Minnesota	315
In Dakota	195
In Washington	141
Total	651

The traffic to the Black Hills and Montana furnishes, and will for many years furnish, the Company with a large freight and passenger business from the Eastern States. If the means of transportation from Bismarck to Deadwood were greater, as they will be, the traffic would be increased even now. Further gold discoveries in that region will increase the migration, and consequently the permanent business of the road. The climate along the whole route is comparatively mild, the soil generally capable of production, especially of wheat, and even in winter the weather is no more extreme than in Central New York. A large trade with the British settlements over the line has already begun.

This Company is now an applicant to Congress,—not for money, not for bonds, not for more land, not for any increase of its franchises. It simply asks that Congress will take into consideration the financial calamity of 1873, which suspended all works of this character in all parts of the country, and will extend the time originally fixed within which the road was to be completed. Here is a case of persons who have in good faith paid $30,000,000 of their money to construct this road, who are earnestly and zealously working to complete it; who ask no Govermental aid of any kind, and who are merely asking that the time lost in consequence of the panic and the subsequent disturbance of finances be credited them in the time within which it was stipulated the road should be completed. Was there ever a more reasonable request? In the cases of two thirds of the land-grant railways constructed in this country, Congress made frequent and liberal extensions of the time for beginning and completing the roads. Here is a case where over 600 miles of railway have been already completed, and the Company asks Congress to extend the time in which the new organization, using its own means and credit, can go on and complete the road, opening up for permanent settlement a region which promises to be so productive of wealth.

This proposition of the Northern Pacific Railway Company furnishes the most direct answer to all the schemes now before Congress for subsidies. A company, using only the private capital and credit of the stockholders, has built a railroad from San Francisco southward nearly 700 miles to near the Mexican boundary and to the Western boundary of Arizona. It is before Congress asking permission and the right of way to extend that line through Arizona and New Mexico to the State of Texas, and thence to the Southern States. It asks only the land heretofore granted for this purpose, and wants no money or bond subsidy. The Northern Pacific asks only an extension of time, fixed twelve years ago, in which to complete that route. These two requests are not only reasonable and just, but they illustrate how private capital, if not opposed by the Government, will accomplish all the railroad building that has the remotest prospect of success.

Southern Chivalry not Dead.

The recent duel near Savannah was nothing, if not high-toned. After the preliminaries had been settled and the positions of the belligerent brothers-in law marked out, a final effort was made to effect a reconciliation, but Gentleman Harley remarked with dignity that he had cursed Gentleman Fishburne as a blank coward in South Carolina, and had come to Georgia either to prove him a blank coward, or to leave his bones on the soil. "Gentlemen, are you ready?" asked Fishburne's friend. The antagonists, cool and collected as the ghost of the chivalry of the last century, said they were ready. Fishburne's friend stopped half-way between the two and said: 'Gentlemen, take warning. I am about to give the word, and before doing so will repeat it. It is, 'Fire! One, two, three. Stop or halt.' You are to fire between the words 'fire' and 'three.'" He then stepped back and repeated the words slowly; and between the words "one" and "two," Gentleman Fishburne fired. Gentleman Harley staggered, firing his pistol at the same instant, and falling to the ground mortally wounded. It was scientific, old-fashoned and inexpressibly neat. Well may the Honorable Senator from Georgia exclaim: "The chivalry of the past still lives!"

Rose-Douglas.

Senator Christiancy has written a letter to the Regents, withdrawing as counsel for the State in the pending suit. In his letter he says:

I consented to go into the laboratory suit on behalf of the Regents with the hope that by an impartial trial the University would be strengthened in the confidence of the people. But it was necessary that the trial should be shown to the people to be impartial, as, in the prior stage of the case, much feeling had been excited between the parties, and against the judge as the active friend of one of them, and a large portion of the people had been made to suspect that the judge would not be able to lay aside his feeling or prejudice; and, as the judge himself would naturally feel the embarrassment of the position, conscious that such feeling existed, and he would be made more liable to have his actions and motives misconstrued than one who never had any connection with the cause, and even that the same rulings and decisions, by another judge, would be more likely to command a ready acquiescence, and allay public excitement, I did hope that the Judge would see the propriety of calling some other judge to hear the cause. The Judge seemed at first, if not afterward, to have felt the force of these considerations, and made arrangements with another judge to come and try the cause. Prof. Rose and his friends were quite willing to have it tried by any other judge, but not by Judge Huntington. On the other hand, I could not fail to see that Prof. Douglas and his friends were unwilling to try the case before any other judge. Some days previous to the commencement of the trial, the judge announced that he expected another judge to try the cause, but the day before the trial opened, I learned that the other judge would not be present, and that Judge Huntington was to try the case himself. I regretted this because I saw that the rulings and decisions which he should make, if against Rose, would not be likely to quiet public excitement. I felt that justice might just as well have been subserved, and all public hostility to the University avoided.

As to the jury trial, the judge was right. It was not his imperative duty to call a jury. The question of forgery was a proper question for a jury, but as it involved all the evidence in the case, the judge would not have been bound by the verdict. But, in deciding the question, the judge would probably have avoided some unfavorable comments if he had decided at once, when the argument was made on the motion, instead of reserving the question for a future stage, for the purpose of seeing more clearly the nature of the questions; for these were as apparent after the first day's evidence as ever afterwards. He waited until all the evidence was in, and then proposed to remove the case to the Jackson circuit, and call a jury, for which his power was questionable. Besides, all the evidence would have to have been taken before a jury, and if the power existed, he might refuse to be bound by the verdict.

As to whether the Regents could or should have held Douglas, as director, responsible primarily for any defalcation which may have existed, I think it clear that for the defaults happening during the fore part of the period, while Rose was assistant, and certainly until the Regents expressly recognized him by name, Douglas could have been held primarily responsible. After that period it is not so certain, but I am inclined to think that he could. But it was entirely proper to make both parties defendants, on an equal footing, as was done by the amended bill, not by the original.

As to the qestion of the forgeries of the letters "D" and the red lines, upon which the merits of the case mainly turn, I will say that all the evidence of experts, and the rest, failed to make on my mind the strong impression which they seem to have on the mind of the judge. I looked upon this evidence as a failure, but am bound to say that I did not have time for the comparison and examination, which it is fair to presume that the judge gave to the case.

But there is another very important branch of evidence which must not be overlooked. If there was no forgery of the letters "D," or the "red lines," then Rose was not a defaulter, at least to any amount which would have been material.

The conduct of Rose, upon being charged with default, might be construed into an admission of the charge, but his explanation seemed probable to me.

Signed, I. P. CHRISTIANCY.

Victor Emanuel, favored among kings, died with the consciousness that he had been the liberator and benefactor of his people—that his power had been used for patriotic purposes—that the land he loved is prosperous, powerful, united, grateful to the sovereign whom it mourns, and loyal to his successor. Tested by what he was and by what he did, the dead king of Italy was a great ruler. Neither the matchless diplomacy and wise statesmanship of Cavour, nor the high courage and patriotic fervor of Garibaldi, rob Victor Emanuel of the honor of unifying Italy, and securing for her a constitutional government and freedom from ecclesiastical domination. The wisdom and the unselfishness displayed in the king's trust in his great Premier, and the tact and patience manifested in his utilization of Garibaldi's fiery zeal for the liberty of his native land, marked him as a noble man and a great monarch. Other kings have had—or might have had—their Cavours and Garibaldis; but they were not great and unselfish enough to honor and confide in such allies and counsellors. Foresight, courage, prudence, patience, patriotism,—all these elements of a wise statesman and successful ruler Victor Emanuel had; and a united Italy that loved him—free from fear of foreign oppression or churchly domination—secure from discontented factions within or envious and injured rivals without—is the lasting proof of his greatness and the final seal of his success.

A Wonderful Lake.

[From the Nevada Enterprise.]

Pyramid lake is nearly 40 miles in length, by from 15 to 40 in width. It is but 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while Lake Tahoe is 9 216 feet above the sea level. The lake contains many islands, several of which, near the middle of the lake, rise to the height of some hundreds of feet, and are pyramidal in form and light gray in color. One tall spire, seen far down to the northward, where the lakes seem shoreless, is perfectly white. A large island, six square miles of comparatively level ground, is covered with vegetation. Upon this island a number of goats were turned loose some years since and they have increased at a wonderful rate, so that they may now be seen upon every hill. They need no care, winter or summer, and are about as wild as the goats found by Robinson Crusoe on the island of Juan Fernandez. The lake is of an immense depth; it is said that near the center 600 fathoms of line failed to find bottom, The water of the lake is blackish, except immediately about the point where the water of the Truckee river flows into it.

Owing to the blackishness of its water, to its great depth, or to both depth and blackishness, the lake never freezes.

Although the lake is generally very rough, owing to its being exposed to sweeping westerly winds, the Piute Indians fearlessly navigate it in all directions and almost at all times on their tule rafts. These rafts are often nothing more than a single bundle of tules, but when a raft is intended to accommodate more than one person two or three bundles are lashed together and drawn into the shape of a clumsy boat. Near shore they generally pole these craft about, but they frequently hoist a sail made of blanket, and fearlessly steer away so far out upon the lake that only their sail remains visible. These tule boats very closely resemble the catamarans used by the natives of some of the islands of the South Pacific. They are so buoyant that it is impossible to sink them. Far out in the lake among islands they set their long lines, strung full of hooks. These they visit on their rafts and sometimes bring in not less than 300 pounds of trout at one trip. The trout are sold at 10 cents per pound at the lake, therefore it will readily be seen that fishing is a profitable business.

At the north or lower end of the lake are a dozen or more islands of rock of peculiar and picturesque form. These are of solid rock, and are from 300 to 400 feet in height. At a distance they look like monster mushroons or eggs standing on stem—such eggs as might have been procured by the roe, that bird of ancient times, one wing of which, according to Ibn-El-Wardee, was 10,000 fathoms long.

It is impossible to climb these rocks as while their stems form perpendicular walls, it is beyond the power of man to ascend those parts where they begin to swell out into domes. Mr. Stiles says he has sounded the lake at the base of some of these fantastic islands, and, with the longest line at his command, was unable to find bottom.

One of the largest of these islands, the tall white one seen from toward the head of the lake, is not wholly perpendicular on all sides. On one of its sides there is a steep slope which is thought might be scaled in some way. A story is current at the lake that John C. Fremont, the great "Pathfinder," found a path to the top of this rock. It is believed that he left his field glasses and some other instruments of value on the summit of the rock, and many attempts have been made to climb it in order to secure these articles.

The last attempt to scale the pyramid was by a sailor who used a long rope, throwing it upward till it caught upon a projecting point of rock, then drawing himself up and again throwing his rope to a rock above he reached a height of about 120 feet, when he was unable to find any more projections over which to throw the rope, and came near never reaching level ground alive. He was obliged to descend in the same way as he effected the ascent, and when he finally got down he was completely exhausted; his hands were bleeding and he was cut and scratched from head to foot. The fishermen have now concluded that the only way in which to secure the field glasses and other plunder is by attaching a line to a rock and then firing it over the top of the pyramid from a mortar.

One of the small rocky islands of the lake is alive with rattlesnakes. It is supposed that the first of the stock were wafted to the island on a raft of tules or driftwood. Dr. Wood, who has visited the islands, says there are "millions in it." The reptiles have their homes among the rocks and live on the eggs and young of the waterfowl and upon the dead fish that are cast ashore on the island. Mr. Wood says that the stories that have been told of the snakes rushing in a body, hissing and rattling, to attack any man landing on the island, are untrue. He found that wherever they were disturbed they ran away and concealed themselves in the crevices of the rock, just as would have been done by any other snakes.

There is a negro in Glasscock Co., Ga., some fifty years old, whose face, hands, feet and most of whose body haue turned completely white. When a boy, a white spot appeared on his body, and since then he has been gradually turning.

Midhat Pasha is, perhaps, the only instance in the world of an Ambassador with a roving commission. He has during the past year been intrusted with the most important diplomatic business at London, Paris, and Vienna, and now he has gone post-haste again to London.

Victor Emmanuel was an exceedingly homely-looking man, but his son and successor, Humbert, is quite handsome, and a great favorite with the poor classes, toward whom he is very liberal.

THE FARM.

TO WINTER HOGS.

During the Winter is when we all fail at handling hogs. The long months with but one kind of food, and that a kind that makes but very little bone or muscle, virtually a fat-producing food only, the best article to lay on fat with, but not the best to build up the constitution and give health and strength. I have this year raised an acre of mangel wurtzel and sugar beets, also half an acre of turnips; these I will put where I can get at them in the Winter, and when the weather will permit will feed them freely. The swine eat them eagerly, even now, and I feel surely that such a change of diet occasionally in Winter will be a great benefit. I also cut a few acres of clover second growth, cured it carefully, salted it well, and fed during the Winter, perhaps cut short and moistened. I have quite a number of late pigs; these I intend to feed each day, all they will drink of warm swill made of two parts bran, one part shorts, and one part meal, and at night a feed of corn. Now, with this bill of fare and variety of diet I hope to secure health for them and profit to myself—*Prairie Farmer.*

PRUNING THE VINE.—This should be done in the beginning of winter. You will have observed that some varieties will bear more readily and larger bunches upon the laterals of the young canes, some upon the spurs of a few eyes on old branches and some will fruit readily upon the principal canes. This should govern you in pruning The Concord, Cunningham, Goethe, Hartford, Herbemont, Ives, Louisiana, Manatawny, Martha, Mary Ann, North Carolina, Seedling, Perkins, Rutlander, Telegraph and Wilder will all fruit best on the laterals of the young canes of last summer's growth, provided they are strong enough, which they will be if they have been pinched according to our directions in the article on Summer pruning. They are all strong growers, the fruit buds at the base of the principal canes are seldom well-developed, and will not bring much fruit. We, therefore, grow the fruit on the laterals, which can be shortened in from two to six eyes each according to their strength. All these rank growers should have plenty to do; that is, they should be pruned long, much longer than is generally done. Let us presume that your vine is four years old, therefore in its full bearing vigor, has three principal canes, each with four laterals—if you prune these to the average number of four buds each, you will have forty-eight buds on all the laterals. These can produce double the number, or ninety-six bunches, which would, of course, be rather too much. But some bunches will be imperfect, and you can easily reduce this number to about sixty at the first pinching, should more have appeared. We have made the observation repeatedly, and especially this Summer, that the Concord rotted most where pruned short, as the rank growth of wood and leaves would not allow the free circulation of air. Another class we have which produces best on spurs on old bearing arms or canes. The Clinton, Cynthiana, Golden Clinton, Herman, Huntington, Norton's Virginia and Taylor, belonging to this class—strong growers also, and especially those belonging to the California class. They will also bear better on spurs on laterals than on main canes, but do not produce their best or handsomest fruit until they can be "spurred in" on old arms. For this purpose select for your spurs only strong, well-ripened shoots, cut out all the small and imperfect ones, and cut those back to two or three eyes each. You may leave the same number of buds, say from thirty to fifty, according to the strength of your vine; and always bear in mind that you can reduce the number of bunches when Summer pruning. A third class produces readily and abundantly from the main canes. These comprise the varieties which do not grow very strong—the Alvey, Cassady, Creveling, Catawba, Delaware and Rebecca. They will produce best on short canes of say six to eight eyes, and the old renewal plan may be as good as any for them, From twelve to twenty-four buds are generally enough for a vine. The number must again vary with strength and age. There is much more danger of over-tasking this class than both of the others, and they should never be allowed to bear too much. Do not prune too close to the bud, as it is then apt to be injured by the cold. Leave from one and a half to two inches of wood above the eye. Old, dilapidated arms or stubs should be cut out clean and close, and, if the wound is too large, it may be covered with grafting wax or shellac. These rules, of course, will not apply in all cases, and may be modified according to circumstances. For instance, if you have no suitable young canes with laterals on vines of the first-class, they will also bear well on healthy arms of old wood, as recommended for the second class, and vice versa.—Grape Culturist.

President T. T. Lyon, at the recent session of the Michigan Pomological Society, pointed out the disadvantage in apple-planting for family use of allowing one's self to be unduly influenced by the lists of varieties which are found best adapted for market purposes. He also criticised very properly the unwholesome effect at horticultural fairs of making size and appearance of specimens the standard of favor—a practice which seriously misleads the unprofessionals who set much store by the judgment thus made public. He expressed the hope that the efforts of those in charge of such exhibition will soon be directed toward so elevating pomological taste that "instead of the Gloria Mundi, Striped Bellflower, Red and Green, and Pumkin Sweetings, not our orchards and gardens only, but our fruit shows as well, shall annually put in the front rank the more delicious and worthy, though smaller sorts, that commend themselves more to the palate than to the eye—which, being tasted, beget the desire to taste again."

HOW TO MAKE A CHEAP DRAIN.

The following process of making a cheap drain is given by a writer in the New England Farmer:

Not wishing to pay $50 or $100 for tile, I built my drain of boards and joist in the following manner: The drain was dug a little more conical than for tile. I then laid down two 2x4 joist, 10 feet long and 3 inches apart, covering these with a board 7 inches wide. Nailing this board to the joist with tenpenny nails, I then filled in rocks on this drain to within eight inches of the surface, placing the largest rocks on the bottom, covering them with dirt, and levelling off. Now for the cost. The hemlock boards and joist cost me at the mill ½ cent a foot In one foot in length of the finished drain, there are one and eleven-twelfths feet of boards. I will call it two feet, and allow the fraction to balance the cost of the nails. I have now 1,000 feet of four-inch drain, at a cost of $10, not one-fifth of what four-inch tile would cost. Some one suggests that the boards will rot. They will not rot in less than thirty years, and if they rot and wash away after that period, the rocks will act like the keystone of an arch; the conical form of the drain will prevent from falling into the vacant place. I am confident that my drain will last a century.

We have heard of a frugal farmer who, after picking his apples and getting them into his cellar, sorted them, putting all those which had begun to decay into a barrel and then gave orders to his family to use from that barrel only. As the supply of decayed apples grew less he continually added to it by picking other specked fruit from his pile, which was sound to begin with, and so went on until every apple had begun to rot and was transferred to the barrel and used by the family. Of course the result of this plan was, that although the farmer raised plenty of sound and delicious apples and consumed them all, his family did not get one which was not partially rotten.

Four years ago my barn was regularly infested with rats; they were so numerous that I had great fears of my whole grain being destroyed by them, after it was housed; but having two acres of wild peppermint that grew in a field of wheat, after the wheat was harvested, the mint was cut and housed with it, and drove the rats from my premises. I have not been troubled with one since, nor am I at present, while my neighbors have any quantity of them. I feel confident that any person who is troubled with these pests, could easily get rid of them by gathering a good supply of mint and placing it around the walls or base of their barns.—[Canada Farmer.

Eli Sees Beecher.

This morning as I got into the Erie cars, after a lecture in Hornellsville, I met my old friend, Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher looked rough and ruddy. His face blushed rosy with health, and his eyes glittered in a way indicating anything but a torpid liver.

After talking a few moments I turned to the great preacher and asked him this question:

"What is this new doctrine you are advocating about no everlasting hell for the wicked and depraved? Why did you announce your belief in no perpetual hell, Mr. Beecher?"

"Well," replied Mr. Beecher, "I had particular reasons for doing it, but I don't want to give them."

"Don't you want newspaper men to know them?" I asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Beecher, "I do want newspaper men to know my reason for declaring no everlasting hell for the wicked and depraved, but I don't care about the churches knowing them."

"Well, why did you come out against everlasting punishment—tell me, won't you?" I said coaxingly.

"Yes, Eli, I will tell you my reasons for doing so, but don't let it go any farther. You know," continued Mr. Beecher, "that you journalists have been abusing me a good deal lately?"

"Yes."

"Especially Mr. Dana, of the Sun?"

"Yes, I notice Mr. Dana devotes a column or two to you every day," I said.

"Well, I announced the idea that there was no everlasting hell for the wicked, just to please you journalists—to throw a little sop to you, you know, to keep you good natured." And then Mr. Beecher shut up both eyes and laughed all to himself.

ELI PERKINS.

RELIGIOUS.

"Rouse to some work of high and holy love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know—
Shalt bless the world while in the world above;
The good begun by thee shall onward flow;
In many a branching stream, and wider grow;
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal bowers."

As birds sing oftener on lowly roofs than palace domes, and roses love best to climb o'er lowly window-sills and cottage-eaves, so to the poor God's blessings come, freighted with dearest wealth, and to the humble heart his love is sweetest.

Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to His throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe—its proper attractions all gone, its destiny thwarted, and its future nothing but darkness, desolation and death.—[Daniel Webster.

The only thing which gives value to prayer is the inward conviction that we are sitting or standing, walking or lying down, surrounded by the presence of an infinite love and care. And this feeling we may carry with us wherever we go, into our work and play, our shop and our parlor. Not much praying, but a great deal of prayer, is the highest state of the soul.

A good story is told of a French duelist—one who prided himself upon the duels he had fought, and the challenges he had given and received. It is said that as the old man lay dying in the hospital, a priest was sent for to afford him the last consolations of religion. The worthy father did not spare to tell him frankly in what condition he was; how obnoxious to heaven was the desperate life he had led, and the necessity for his prompt and thorough repentance. When the good priest had left, the dying duelist beckoned to a friend who was watching by his bedside, and whispered hoarsely: "Take down that priest's address. He has used language to me that I won't take from any man living. If—I—get—over—this—I—will—send—a—couple—of—friends—to—him—with—a—chal—." And, before he could finish the sentence, he had fallen before the shaft of an enemy that fears no man's challenge, and never misses his mark.

THE SALE OF PEWS IN HEAVEN.

We thought we were in a great church, by far the largest we had ever seen. We said to the janitor at the gate: "Is this Saint Paul's, or Saint Mark's, or Saint Peter's?" "Neither," said the janitor; "this is the Church of Heaven." As we were going in we found many people doing the same. There was a long line of carriages standing in front of the great church, one angel on the driver's box and one angel standing on behind. As the people got out of their golden turnouts, I saw that some of them wore robes with a trail of ten yards, and the trouble was that those behind were all the time treading on the trail of those who preceded Some of us, however, came up on foot and went in. We cried out: "What is going on here today?" and were informed by an usher that this was the day on which the pews of the Church of Heaven were to be disposed of by auction. An angel, whom we were told was a converted and glorified Wall street broker, stood on a stand and with a silver mallet called the meeting to order. He said that the church had been built at great expense, and it was a popular church; and as there would be no doubt a great rush, they had concluded to auction the pews off to the highest bidder.

"For this pew, No. 1, splendidly cushioned and 'easy-backed,' how much?" cried the auctioneer. "$100,000?" cried some one. "$100,000," said the auctioneer, "is a small price for the best seat in this the greatest church in the universe. Am I offered any more?" "$150,000!" said some one else. "$200,000!" cried another. "Going at that! Gone! Who buys it?" Astor VanDerbelt!" is the response. "Bogus!" says some one. "We never heard of that name up here. Who is he? We have no record of any of his prayers. He is not on the roll of the meek and quiet spirits." "Never mind all that," said the purchaser; here are the bonds that I brought along with me from the lower world. Here is the cash down." "Sold!" cries the auctioneer, "the first seat in Heaven to Astor VanDerbelt for $200,000."

As the auction went on the excitement increased. There was a great struggle to get the best pews, and moral and religious character weighed nothing in the scale: he who had the most earthly scrip won it. There was a slight interruption when an old elder from an earthly church demanded a seat. He said he had served God fifty years, and had held the first position on earth in churches and prayer meetings; and while he was not ambitious for the first or second seat in heaven, he thought he ought to have a seat somewhere, because he had been journeying seventy years and was very tired, and would like to sit down. To quiet this old soldier of the cross, and keep him from further interrupting the auction, some one said to him: "Old man, as you are used to camp life in christian warfare, here is a camp-stool for you to sit on in the aisle, but sit aside as much as possible, to give room for those angels' dresses as they come sweeping through the aisle."

At this moment there was a great shout at the door, a huzza among the common saints who stood outside the building. "What is that noise about?" said the auctioneer, as he brought his silver mallet heavy on the stand before him. It was found to be two brothers, locked arms, coming in. All knew them outside the door, but inside they were comparatively strangers, and looked a little embarrassed. The one began to speak in application for a seat. "How much do you bid?" said the auctioneer. The man replied: "I bid nothing. When I left the earth I had but eight pounds; all the rest I had given to christian objects." "Who are you?" asked the auctioneer, "that you disturb this sale?" "I am John Wesley!" said the applicant. "O," says the auctioneer. "It seems to me that I have heard of you, but we have no pews as low as eight pounds." At this a man who had given $75,000 for his celestial pew, and who had on earth been known as much for his piety as his wealth, says: "Let me take John Wesley into my pew. Bless him! I was converted through reading one of his sermons!" "One more perplexing case got out of the way," cried the auctioneer. "But what," said John Wesley, "are you going to do with my brother Charles?" "O" said the auctioneer he can be in the choir, and stand among the singers, and he can pay his way in that manner." When bids on the pews began to slacken, Girard Rothschild, a man who in the earth beneath had owned whole blocks of store-houses, bid in a number of pews partly in his own name and partly in the names of others, so that the aggregate might foot up to an amount that had never previously been known in heaven, it was found that the pews had brought $93,700,014. But the scene was not over. A wealthy Scotchman who had an $80,000 pew, said: "I notice back here in the crowd young Robert McCheyne, with a cluster of people from Dundee. What are they to do?" "Take those poor seats along by the wall," said the auctioneer. "And yonder is Richard Baxter, with a crowd from Kidderminister." said an Englishman. "Well," said the auctioneer, "he can find his saint's everlasting rest in that further corner." When Latimer and Ridley applied they declared that they had nothing to pay, as they had got burned out and that the fire had taken everything. But finally the holders of the chief pews lost their patience and said: "Drive those common people out. We will give something nice to have a mission chapel for them down on a back street of Heaven. Send down to them some of those third class harpers with their harps, and let that angel with the bronchitis go and preach to them." At this all the first-class pew owners shouldered their gold-headed canes and began to clear the premises; and Isaac Watts was shoved out, and Henry Martyn, and Philip Doddridge, and Elizabeth Fry, and a great multitude that no man could number. The aisles were finally cleared of all save two, who at first peremtorily refused departure. The one was roughly jostled and asked who he was that dare thus to interfere with this auction; and he gave the following announcement:

"I am the Apostle James. If there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect for him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, 'Sit thou here in a good place;' and say to the poor, 'Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool;' are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts?" But this was considered impertinent, and two of the trustees of the Church of Heaven seized the Apostle James by the collar of the robe, and marched him off to the fastness of the tower, asking the municipal authorities to take charge of him until next day.

There was now but one more case to be disposed of. He seemed weary, as if he had walked a great ways, and leaned up against the wall. And when he was asked whether he wished to purchase, he said: "No; I had not on earth where to lay my head. I was born in a manger that did not belong to me and was buried in a borrowed sepulchre, and I am consequently in full sympathy with people whom you have shut out. Ye refuse the benediction I gave when I said: 'The poor ye have always with you.' You will have none such, and hence ye cannot have my benediction. Inasmuch as ye did it not to them, ye did not to me." With this he staggered in fatigue and faintness toward the door, and passing out, shut it so loudly behind Him that the jar of the gate awoke us. Then we found that there had been no auction sale of pews in heaven at all, but we had a dream consequent upon our leaning our head against a slat in a car window.—*Christian at Work.*

The Lord-Hicks Marriage.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Lord and Mrs. Hicks, in New York, has been the theme of infinite gossip since its occurrence, and the past history of the venerable groom and his by no means youthful bride has been minutely inquired into. Mr. Lord's sons lost no time in bringing the matter indirectly before the courts, as they applied Monday to Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, for a Commission of Lunacy to inquire into his mental condition. The court granted the prayer of the petitioners, and appointed such commission. It has been stated by many people who knew Mr. Lord that he has been all his life a charitable man, easy of approach to persons soliciting assistance, and of a disposition peculiarly inviting the attacks of people in the "confidence" business. He is said, also, to be uncommonly tender toward the female sex.

The dress which Mrs. Hicks wore at the ceremony is said to have been very elegant, and was brought by her from Paris. The lady is described as tall and handsome, showing very few evidences of having lived 43 years, the last twenty of which she has passed in almost continued gayety in this city and in Europe. Of Mrs. Lord's early life little is accurately known. It is stated that she is a native of Fishkill, of good family, and that when she was young her great beauty and spirit attracted the admiration of a wealthy old gentleman named Thomas Hicks, who resided in this city. He married her and brought her to New York, where she immediately entered fashionable life, and very soon surpassed all competitors in elegance of manner and dress, and in skill in arranging social entertainments. She went to Europe, and there attracted a great deal of attention. Her tastes were very expensive, and her husband becoming temporarily embarassed, she was compelled for a brief period to reduce her expenditures. Mr. Hicks died shortly after this event, leaving her the possessor of a large quantity of real estate, most of which was situated in Toledo, Ohio. Her income now becoming greatly augmented she resumed giving entertainments on a grand scale at her house, No. 10 West Fourteenth Street. Here Mr. Lord first met her. About four years ago Mrs. Hicks went to Europe. She made her way rapidly in society in London, and was formally received at court by Queen Victoria. It has been reported that she was engaged to various British noblemen, and when General Robert C. Schenck was minister at the Court of St. James, it was stated on apparently good authority that he would bring her to America as his bride. In Paris, she repeated the success she had attained in London, and she travelled frequently between the two cities. The last reception she gave in the British capital was in the middle of last October. General Grant was then her principal guest, and among the party assembled to greet him were representatives of the highest society of Great Britain. Shortly after that festival Mrs. Hicks made arrangements to return to this city and arrived here about November 15.

The whereabouts of the couple remained a mystery for several days after the marriage. It now appears that there was a double ceremony performed—one Catholic and one Protestant. Mr. Lord and his partner seem to have determined to pass their honeymoon in the utmost seclusion, for no news of them was to be had up to Saturday; and though their house in Fourteenth street was watched by the lynx-exed reporters, it gave no sign of being inhabited save by the servants. The pair were there, however, and householders on Thirteenth street whose rear windows command a view of the rear of the Hicks mansion tell strange stories of brilliantly-lighted windows and moving forms in rooms from which the servants would be excluded. There have been rumors, too, that the bridegroom has been seen engaged in fantastic capers before the windows, leaping about, in spite of his 80 years, with all the nimbleness of a youth of 20. Several people assert positively that they saw Mr. and Mrs. Lord in their house since the marriage.

Mr. Lord inherited his large property from his father, Mr. Rufus L. Lord, who died on May 14, 1869, possessed of an estate valued at $8,000,000. He bequeathed that enormous property as follows: To his brother, Guidon Lord and Eleazer Lord, and his sister, Lydia Perkins, each an annuity of $2,000; to each of 34 nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers Lynde, Henry, Asa, Charles, Guidon, Thomas and Eleazer, and of his sisters, Hannah Bingham and Lydia Perkins, he gave $10,000; to each of five grand nephews and nieces he also gave $10,000. To the American Bible Society he bequeathed $5,000, to St. Luke's Hospital a like sum, and to the New York Juvenile Asylum $10,000. The remainder of his estate he bequeathed to his brothers Thomas and David N., their heirs and assigns forever."

The lunacy proceedings now in progress in the case of Mr. Lord were discussed months ago, but were delayed by the natural hesitancy of Mr. Lord's children to make his infirmities public. His marriage simply precipitated matters. This testimony will refer mainly to the other actions of Mr. Lord than that of getting married. Collateral testimony may be adduced, however, affecting Mrs. Lord. It will be shown that during last Summer Mr. Lord acted so foolishly in the disposition of his property, that his employes called upon his relatives and attorneys to restrain him. The sons of Mr. Lord inquired into his affairs as closely as they could without exciting his suspicion and anger. Finally one of them—Thomas Lord, Jr.—gave up his home in the country, and went daily to his father's office. His interference was angrily resented, but he discovered that his father was converting all his available securities into cash, which he was sending to some unknown person in Europe.

At last the old gentleman exhausted his cash securities, and began to borrow money, asking that it might be given him on his word. When asked why he wanted money in that way, he would grow angry, and when remonstrated with by his relatives, he would fly into a passion. Being unable to procure much money without securities, his remittances to Europe fell off completely. Shortly after that period Mrs. Hicks arrived from England. Mr. Lord began to visit her frequently. His relatives learned of this, and sent her a notice, the character of which cannot be ascertained. Mr. Day, of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, was consulted by Mr. Lord's sons as to the action they should take in his case, and he counseled delay before beginning public proceedings, believing he could induce the old gentleman to sign a power of attorney and allow the bank accounts to be placed in the names of two of his sons. Mr. Lord, Sr., resisted all persuasions for a long time, but finally agreed to sign the power of attorney and allow his sons to control his business. The final arrangements were to have been made early in the present month. On the morning of Monday last Mr. Day spoke to the old gentleman about them, and after he left the house the latter went to Mrs. Hicks' residence, and has not since publicly appeared.

An Old Quebec Couple Sold.

The Toronto *Globe* says. "Two old people were sold the other day at the church door of a parish in Quebec, incumbered with a farm, to the highest bidder. They handed over their property to their children, on condition that so long as the old people lived those children should lodge and board them, wash and mend their clothing, furnish them with outer garments and linen, shoes, and head-dresses, all suitable to their condition; take them to divine service on Sundays and feast days, and bring them home; place a horse and vehicle at their disposal on demand; fetch and fee the priest and doctor when desired; keep in good order the best bed reserved for them until the death of the survivor; allow them access to all buildings and lands they may wish to enter; satisfy all their necessary wants, spiritual or corporeal, and in times of sickness furnish them with due luxuries; and, finally, at their death, bury them in the parish cemetery, provide an ordinary funeral service and a memorial service at the end of the year, besides having ten low masses chanted for the repose of their souls. The new possessors of the property failed, and now the property is offered for sale, subject to the charges in the deed of donation. This is a very common practice in Lower Canada, and many of the contracts made would be worth reproduction, if only to show how carefully old habitants, disposing of their property, provide for such not unconsidered trifles as clay pipes and nutmegs."

Emigration Does Not Affect Language.

Judging from history, it would scarcely be too much to say that no amount of known emigration has ever been sufficient to eradicate a language or even to destroy its grammatical anatomy. The language of the people is too deeply rooted in all its habit of thought and life to be driven out by conquerors and invaders. Modifications it undoubtedly effects, but they are for the most part superficial. Each country digests its conquerors and changes their language into its own. The invasion of England by the Normans, with all their power and numbers, while it enriched the vocabulary of the English, did not vitally change the structure of their language. To this very day the Welsh speak their own language and Gaelic and Irish still exizt, completely separated from English. The two streams run along together, side by side, but they scarcely mingle. The enormous emigration of Germans in America has failed to produce more than the most trivial influence on the English speech. One of two results always take place: either the language of the invaders supplants that of the people invaded, or directly the contrary. They would not mix and make a new composite, except under the most extraordinary circumstances. Language is like a living tree, which grows and develops new forms; but it does not change its vital structure and character.—*North American Review.*

As a funeral cortege was making its way along the crowded street, the other day, a bootblack called to a companion, "Hey, Jack, what big gun is dead now?" "'Tain't no rich folks," replied Jack, as he looked down the street. "'Tain't hey! Well, just look at them twenty-eight hacks!" "That's what I was looking at—that's how I know it's some common man. Rich folks don't keer what folks say; but poor folks hez big funeral processions to deceive the public."

Nellie has a four-year-old sister Mary, who complained to her mamma that her "button shoes" were "hurting." "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer: "What'll I do, mamma? They's all the feet I've got!"

Farmers' Institutes.

The Farmers' Institues are creating a lively interest. Many able papers are presented and the discussions have been interesting and profitable. At the Tecumseh Institute Prof. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, read a paper on "The Value of Good Seeds," presenting therein facts of great importance.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SEEDS.

Prof. Beal began by giving a brief account of the structure of several kinds of seeds and their modes of germination. Several charts illustrated the root-hairs or feeders of the young plants. They may be weak on account of small size or because they were immature when gathered, or because their vitality had been impaired in some way by keeping too long or by too much moisture, or great extremes of heat and cold. The feeblest seedlings often produce the choicest flowers, as with balsams, petunias and primroses. In some respects the densest seeds are the best for seed.

The proper depth of planting seeds depends on the texture of the soil, the state of the weather, or the climate. No fixed rules can be given for the proper depth of sowing. Late peas at the College do well planted six or seven inches deep. In the soil of Colorado, the Indians plant corn 12 or 14 inches deep. The time of germination varies from a few hours to several years. The seeds of radishes, turnips and cabbages start quickly; those of parsnips and carrots slowly. The proper temperature to germinate varies from near the freezing point, in case of chickweed, to 120 degrees, in case of the cocoanut.

About 25 years ago the first experimental station was started in Europe. Now there are 119 or more. The first station for testing seeds was started in Saxony, less than 8 years ago. Last year some seeds were tested at a station in Connecticut and some at your Agricultural College. The more this subject was inquired into, the greater seemed to be the need of such an inquiry.

In Prussia, at present, government experts are appointed to test seeds for merchants, and for farmers and gardeners. Systematic adulteration of seeds in many parts of Europe is very common among seedsmen. They are adulterated by dead or killed seeds of weeds, by old seeds, and in some cases by quartz, which is ground, sifted and colored to resemble the genuine seeds. Seeds can be tested by placing them between pieces of moist flannel, or thin bibulous paper, and placing them in a green house or in the living room in cold weather. To make valuable experiments of much extent needs thought, time and money. The amount of money expended in carrying on some of the test stations in Europe would astonish most farmers of Michigan.

All the rascals do not live in Europe. We have a fair share of them in the United States. Should we expect our seedsmen alone to be, above all, beyond reproach? I have the past season tested seeds sold in small papers at our groceries. I have taken them from all the different firms I could find in the market: Briggs & Brother, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit Seed Company, Crossman Brothers, Chicago Seed Company. I tried seeds of salsify, onion, cabbage, lettuce, carrot, beet, parsnip, cucumber and squash. Of numerous trials of these seeds, those from Detroit Seed Company, 37 per cent. germinated; Chicago Seed Company, 47 per cent.; D. M. Ferry & Co., 49 per cent.; Briggs & Brother, 23 per cent. In case of onions, I tested some of the college seeds with seeds of the firms above mentioned, with the following result:

D. M. Ferry & Co., two lots of 40 seeds each, 14 of each lot grew; Briggs & Brother, two lots of 40 seeds each, 21 and 16 grew; Crossman Brothers, two lots of 40 seeds, 20 and 25 grew; Chicago Seed Company, two lots of 40 seeds each, 19 and 16 grew; College seed, two lots of 40 seeds each, 34 and 39 grew. When three weeks old, the plants from the college seed were fully twice as large as any of the others, showing that weak, old seeds, produced weak plants. In fact, the papers sold at the groceries are not fit to use. To buy them is money thrown away, except perhaps in extraordinary emergencies.

The Professor had tested some seeds of carrots and parsnips which had been prepared in some way by a dealer and warranted to start much quicker than when not so prepared. The test showed that good seed grew as quickly and in much larger proportion than the poor seeds thus doctored. The trade in these small papers of seeds is something to somebody. In Lansing, one grocery sold last year to the amount of $84, and another $104. Prof. Beal has also tested a large lot of the seeds of clovers and grasses. The results in most cases show that there are many poor seeds in our markets, and that the matter of seeds will bear further investigation. He is still testing seeds, and the coming season will do all he can to continue this investigation.

At the Van Buren Co. Institute, Mr. David Woodman read a paper on

VARIETIES OF MICHIGAN WHEAT.

Mr: Woodman said that the wheat crop of Michigan for 1877, amounted in round numbers to 20,000,000 bushels, an average of 14 bushels, an acre and valued at $25,000,000. Mr. Woodman has raised wheat for 40 years, averaging 18 to 20 bushels an acre, and sold it at an average price of $1 to $1.25 a bushel. The lowest price he had ever sold for was 40 cents, the highest price $3.50 per bushel. After specifying the numerous varieties of wheat grown in Michigan he gave, as his judgment, the superiority to the Clawson. He condemned the course of millers and wheat speculators in raising a hue and cry against this variety about seeding time last year, and said the lesson had been learned by farmers not to permit speculators to dictate the variety of wheat that should be sown, or by direction or indirection use the farmer to further their schemes for profit. Mr. Woodman eulogized the services of Prof. Kedzie in demonstrating the milling or flour value of the Clawson wheat. Next to the Clawson, Mr. Woodman was impressed with the value of the Foultz wheat, introduced a few years ago. He rated third the "Gold Medal," which had always done well. It was considered by some that wheat degenerated in about three years, thereby showing the desirability of changing seed.

Capt. J. R. Hendryx coincided with the views of Mr. Woodman, and said his fifty years' experience was about in the same line. He also condemned the false allegations concerning the Clawson wheat as made a year ago, saying it had been the cause of much loss to the farmers.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Prof. Cook, of the Agricultural College, lectured upon "The Hessian Fly," which insect, he said, after remaining an alien for twenty years, had returned to devastate our wheat fields. The Hessian fly was of European origin and was well denominated *Ceccidomyia destructor*. It had been known in Europe for many years, but had not appeared in America until the period of the Revolutionary war. It was named the Hessian fly by Col. George Morgan, of New Jersey, from the tolerably well ascertained fact that insects were brought over in the straw which transported the hireling Hessian troops who came to help enthrall this country. They had increased with the growth of the Union, and in 1865 made their appearance in Iowa and Minnesota. They had formerly been in Michigan, but after a long disappearance, returned during the last year, as if to celebrate their centennial contemporaneously with that of the country.

Prof. Cook advanced very strongly the theory that there was a certain relation between insect pests of all sorts, and the parasites which fattened on them. When the parasites were more abundant they exterminated the pest, and the next year or two, having no food, the parasite disappeared. Then in due time the pest reappeared and flourished until the parasites, their enemies, again accumulated strength enough to temporarily annihilate them. Prof. Cook described, technically and scientifically, the Hessian fly. The insect is exceedingly small only about the third of the size of a musquito. The fly, or imago, is black and about three-twentieths of an inch in length. They appear in September or October alighting on the head of the wheat, the stalk or leaf. In about four days the eggs hatch, the little wrinkled maggot crawls out, works down towards the root and presently finds himself capable of destroying the plant. The first signs are the turning yellow of the young plant. The maggot does not eat the stalk, but he absorbs the juices of it, which is perhaps the more certain way of killing it. In due time it reaches the pupa state and in May appears as the fly. In the second brood the maggots work upward to the second and third stalks of the wheat. This secondary attack is not, however, so injurious or extensive as that of the brood which comes in the fall. He showed by the observations of Mr. Hulick, of Eaton County, that three broods were possible in a single year. We might safely predict, said the Professor, that the foes of the Hessian fly were increasing; it would soon disappear not to return until the lapse of years. Mr. Sleeper, formerly of the Agricultural College, but now of Kalamazoo, wrote to say that they are being very rapidly exterminated the present year. Prof. Cook, however, thought they might continue for several seasons.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE.

against them was late sewing. Nearly all wheat sown after September 20th, escaped. This fact was demonstrated by numerous letters from farmers in different portions of Michigan. He set but little value upon sowing after rains as a means of neutralizing the ravages of the Hessian fly. Nothing but late sewing had proved beneficial. However he had the testimony of two good farmers that late sowing had not eradicated the fly. Prof. Cook concluded from this that if all wheat were sowed late the flies would still bide their time to deposit their eggs, and only the very latest sown fields of all would escape their ravages. A narrow rim sown early around the edges of the wheat field would inveigle the flys into laying their eggs therein; then, the farmer holding back as late as it would be safe the remainder of the field might be sowed and escape. He enumerated the risks run in late sowing, concluding that the best way to regulate this matter by the certainty of ravage from the Hessian fly, which was more assured and greater than all other probable causes. Prof. Cook cited the testimony of many farmers showing that

THE INSECTS HAD A PREFERENCE

For varieties of wheat, and that as a general thing the Clawson wheat was most likely to escape them; next to that, Foultz and Gold Medal. This accorded with Prof. Cook's own observations. He had also noticed that the warm December weather had made a great difference with the fields that looked lifeless in November, and now gave promise of good crops. He advocated the early sowing of Diehl as an attraction to the insect; thereafter late sowing of the Clawson. Good cultivation, the use of fertilizer and rotation of crops were very effective means of modifying the danger from the Hessian fly. He had no faith in rolling the ground; feeding in autumn must be early enough to take the eggs; sheep might destroy a very few by tramping; feeding off in May might do more harm than good. Burning the stubble (cutting the wheat high) he hesitated to recommend, because that course would destroy the parasites. The latter were hymenopterous and had four wings; they also showed evidences of tight lacing, being very attenuated about the waist. These facts he mentioned that the farmers might discriminate between their friends, the parasites, and the pests they preyed upon.

CLOVER CULTURE.

A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, read a paper on "Clover Culture." Clover will produce, he said, two or three times the amount of nitrogenous matter of any other plant. It was not exhaustive, but on the contrary, seemed to render the soil more nutritive. He advocated in a general way the spring as the best time to sow clover, as early as the ground could be worked. But the ground should be well prepared. The objection to seeding in the fall with wheat was the vigorous growth which the young plant attained, and checked the progress of the other crop, and also the well understood risk of freezing and thawing. A bushel of seed to six acres was not too much. The amount of plaster needed by a clover crop was seventy-five pounds to the acre, and in fields where plaster had been used the previous year fifty pounds was sufficient. A much larger crop of wheat could be grown following clover than any other rotation.

The conclusions drawn show that the best results are realized when the clover is turned over when its largest growth is attained. If cut for hay, the aftergrowth should be left for seed. The droppings of sheep or cattle are no compensation to the soil for the clover consumed, and the poorest economy is to allow clover to be fed short continually through the season.

The British Parliament.

Parliament met Wednesday. The Queen did not open the proceedings in person and there were no state ceremonials. The Queen's speech is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have thought fit to assemble you before the usual period of your meeting, in order that you might become acquainted with the efforts I have made to terminate the war now devastating Eastern Europe and Armenia, and that I might have the advice and assistance of my Parliament in the present state of public affairs. You are aware that, after unsuccessfully striving to avert the war, I declared my intention to observe neutrality in a contest which I lament, but have failed to prevent, so long as the interests of my empire, as defined by my government, were not threatened. I expressed at the same time my earnest desire to avail myself of any opportunity which might present itself for promoting a peaceful settlement of the present issue between the belligerent powers. The successes obtained by the Russians in Europe and Asia convinced the Porte that it should endeavor to bring to a close hostilities which were causing immense sufferings to its subjects. The government of the Sultan accordingly addressed to the neutral powers, parties to the treaties relating to the Turkish Empire, an appeal for their good offices. It did not, however, appear to a majority of the powers thus addressed that they could usefully comply with the request, and they communicated this opinion to the Porte. The Porte then determined on making a separate appeal to my government, and I at once agreed to make inquiry of the Emperor of Russia whether His Majesty would entertain overtures for peace. The Emperor expressed, in reply, his earnest desire for peace, and stated at the same time his opinion as to the course which should be pursued for its attainment. Upon this subject communications have taken place between the governments of Russia and Turkey, through my good offices, and I earnestly trust they may lead to a pacific solution of the points at issue, and to the termination of the war. No effort on my part will be wanting to promote that result.

Hitherto, so far as the war has proceeded, neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions upon which my neutrality is founded, and I willingly believe that both parties are desirous to respect them, so far as it may be in their power. So long as these conditions are not infringed, my attitude will continue the same. But I cannot conceal from myself that, should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on me to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose. The papers on these affairs will be forthwith laid before you.

My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly.

I am thankful that the terrible famine which ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end. Strenuous and successful efforts have been made by my local government to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty they have been powerfully seconded by the liberal aid of my people at home and in my colonies. I have directed that an inquiry shall be made into the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

The condition of native affairs in South Africa has of late caused me some anxiety, and has demanded the watchful attention of my government. I have thought it expedient to reinforce my troops in that part of my empire. I trust that a peaceable and satisfactory settlement of all differences may be shortly obtained.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen—A bill will be laid before you on the subject of county government, and your attention will be again called to the consideration of the factory law, and to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates. You will be asked, at an early period of the session, to take into your consideration a bill on the subject of cattle diseases in this country. Your attention will be invited to the subject of intermediate education in Ireland. A bill will be laid before you to simplify, and express in one act, the whole law and procedure relating to the indictable offences. I commend these subjects to your most careful consideration, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend and guide your deliberations.

The New York Post, in publishing a number of opinions from different ecclesiastical sources bearing upon the current discussion of future punishment, makes these judicious observations:

It is worth pointing out that the discussion is largely one of definitions. The fact of future punishment in some shape for willful sin in this world is very generally conceded. This deprives the hair-splittings of the theologians of all practical application to human conduct. It is not worth while for ordinary men to vex themselves about what future punishment for intelligent sin shall be, or what particular form it will assume, so long as there is a general concurrence of opinion that the sinner will be made to suffer the full penalty of his sin. The practical thing for common men to do is to live in such a way as to be delivered from any knid of punishment after death. As to the theologians, they may be left to lookout for themselves.

Local Matters.

—Read what a colored man thinks of Hayes. We suspect that V. M.'s head is level.

—Prof. Estabrook will address the Reform Club, to-morrow. Admission, 5 cents. Everybody is cordially invited.

—Fifteen girls from Monroe are in our city looking for places to work. What are the Monroe boys about?

—For nice, artistic specimens of letter heads, note-heads, statements, bill-heads, &c.,—handsomely blocked—call at the COMMERCIAL office.

—A little house belonging to John Bibb, a colored man, at the forks of the road near the Normal, was burned to the ground Monday noon.

—Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, the north wall of the Seminary went clean to the bottom. The denizens near by thought their own houses were falling in upon them. An earthquake shock.

—Barnes Bros., Detroit, announce to their many patrons, "Burned out, but ready for business again." While their old place of business is being rebuilt they will be found at 158 Jefferson Ave.

—In the first and second primaries of our schools the experiment of mixing the boys and girls is being tried—boys and girls in the same room. In the upper grades this has always been the case.

—We are sorry to learn that Messrs. Follett & Bro., commission merchants in Detroit, have failed. The firm has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and is in a fair way to obtain an *honorable* settlement.

—J. D. Rice, proprietor of the National Temperance Dining Rooms, 126 Jefferson Ave., still continues to cater to the entire satisfaction of the general public; and as he gives the best meals for the least money, of any place in Detroit, he continues to draw a crowd every day, notwithstanding the dullness of the times.

—Orson W. Cody had become an essential mainstay in the Reform Club, also a valuable aid in building up the crockery line of business in Mr. Fred. Johnson's store. Greenville has got a good business young man in Orson, and the Reform Club there will be the gainer if they put him into active service. He is at his old business—selling crockery—in which he has large experience.

—The February *Wide Awake* opens with a jolly "Snow-storm" as frontispiece, accompanied by a poem from Miss Farman, the editor. Then comes "The Child Toilers of Boston." There are the funny poems of Little Miss Muslin's Family (illustrated), and heaps of fun for the boys and girls. Only $2.00 per annum, 20 cents a number. Ella Farman, editor. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers.

—"Miss Mamie A. Armes, a Lansing belle, was married to D. C. Keyes, of Ypsilanti, on the 16th. She had her Keyes 'on a string' probably, and he was sworn to 'Stand to his Armes till death.'"

Thus says the wit of the *Evening News*. Be assured Keyes, ever faithful and true, will stand to his guns until the last of the Keyes' is strung on the diadem of time. That is if his nice establishment in this city is any index.

—Temperature at Ypsilanti for December, 1877: Average at 7 o'clock, A. M., 34.°5 F. Average at 2 o'clock P. M., 41.°8 F. Average at 9 o'clock P. M., 38.°3 F. Average daily temperature, 38.°2 F., or 6° above the freezing point of water. The lowest temperature observed was 15° on the morning of the 2d. The highest was 54° at 2 P. M. on the 12th, 15th, and 17th. Is it necessary o go to Florida for a warm winter climate?

—The Ann Arbor correspondent of the *Free Press* says of the rehearing in the Rose-Douglas case:

"Judge Huntington this evening stated that he was greatly disappointed in the result; that he stretched his discretion to grant a rehearing, so as to correct any possible error, and to give the Supreme Court all the testimony in the case, and could only conclude now, that the testimony was not advantageous to the petitioners from the fact that they had not introduced it. He therefore dismissed the petition and vacated the order for a rehearing."

—John R. Clark addressed the Reform Club last Sunday afternoon and evening. We listened to the afternoon address with pleasure. Bob Ingersoll, as an orator of profound convictions, pales into insignificence beside Clark. Soul, body, mind, and muscle are brought into requisition. His knowledge of human character, developed by observation and study of man as a theatrical performer, enables him to give graphic pictures of humanity in every phase of life. His description of the silly farm boy leaving home for the city was true to life. His apostrophe to man was simply grand. His pledge to abstain from the intoxicating cup was sealed by faith in the cross of Christ—hence he is a gospel temperance revivalist, down on the *solid rock*. His simple, terrible arraignment of our license law in this State is entirely just. The red ribbon hosts are going forth to battle to maintain their own liberties and save their fellow men. But the Devil, in the form of license, is ever on the alert to thwart their best endeavors. The license law, in our judgment, is the Devil's best hold and must be wiped out. There was such a great howl as to what license would do that we saw that the only thing to dispel the illusion was to try it on. As we foresaw, it has wrought disaster. The only thing that has saved our communities from being completely submerged is the Red Ribbon movement, and this movement is greatly fettered by the license law. Repeal should be the watchword of every honest, thorough going temperance citizen.

—See Frank Smith on "Turkey."

—Don't fail to read the comments on the Sunday-school lesson this week.

—To-night—benefit of Reform Club—Seleck & Co.'s fine art entertainment.

—The *Nursery*, published by John L. Shorey, Boston, for the little folks, *is tip top* for February. Is not that picture of the little girl and dog cute?

—Hell, or the future punishment of the evil, will be the subject of the discourse to be delivered to-morrow—Sabbath evening—at the New Jerusalem Chapel, Washington street.

—Letters remaining uncalled for January 25th: Chas. Barber, Martha Brooks, May Bronson, Jas. M. Fuller, Henry March, C. Milhan, Ellie Murray, Mary Scipio, Anna Smith (2), Olaf Varlo, J. Wolvin.

—One of the most filthly and disease producing causes are feather beds—long used and uncleaned. Some ignorant housekeepers place their feather beds, pillows, &c., in the sun to dry and be purified, which destroys them. Mr. Sandt has a method of renovating which brings the feathers back to their normal condition, giving them a beautiful, cleanly appearance, increasing their bulk and making them healthy. This is what our wife says he did for our beds, pillows, etc. It is wisdom, health, and money saved to give Mr. S. a chance to renovate your beds. His prices are very reasonable.

—William Henry Morand, a negro, was brought to Ann Arbor on Sunday evening for the murder of Thomas O'Grady. Morand gives the following account of the tragedy to a correspondent of the *Free Press*. He says that for several months he has lived in a small cabin or hut in the woods one mile east of Dexter, and that on nearly every Sunday, and sometimes during the week, he had been persistently tormented by boys and men, who came to the hut for that purpose. Sometimes, in returning home, he would find bees and hornets in his house, and again he would be aroused by a rolling of stones pouring in through the window. Three or four weeks ago they tore his shanty down. On Sunday last O'Grady and a number of boys came to his hut and ordered him out, threatened to break into the door, used vile language, and finally piled up his his wood in front of the door. Morand ordered them off several times, but was only laughed at. Finally he seized his ax, went outside and having warned them repeatedly to leave, raised his ax to hit one of them named Cavenaugh. O'Grady then told him to look out or he would fix him, and upon Morand's turning to go towards him he (O'Grady) fired at him, but the ball did not hit the mark. The negro then coming up to O'Grady hit him on the head twice with the ax, splitting the head open and instantly killing his victim. He then being satasfied that O'Grady would never trouble him again, persued the others with the determination of killing them also if he could, believtng, he says, that they throughly deserved ihat fate. They escaped, however, and returned with two officers, who at once arrested Morand, who made no attempt to escape, and was lodged in jail in Ann Arbor on Sunday evening, as before mentioned. He is quite sure that the parties who molested him on Sunday are the same who have continually done so. O'Grady's body was carried to Dexter to the house of a relative there. He, himself resides at Ann Arbor, and has a wife and one child. His parents also reside at Ann Arbor. He was at work carrying brick for the new court house until work on that building was stopped.

Tidal Waves.

WRITTEN FOR CHURCH MEMBERS.

We have read of late, and with surprise, of the tidal waves which have carried terror and devastation over large portions of the Eastern Hemisphere. So, too, in the moral world there have been sudden, widespread and powerful manifestations of evil influence, the origin of which no sagacity or experience could define; the destructiveness of which no reason could estimate. Tidal waves of human sin and suffering! At one time a world-wide tendency to war and conquest has appeared and the nations have yielded willing obedience to the diabolical besetment. It seemed that the very floodgates of death were opened.

Again the stream, widespread and deep, has tended to carnality and sottishness. Drunkenness and gluttony have ruled the nations. Thousands of millions of blind, unsuspecting men have been swallowed up by these tidal waves of death. The question is now presented. Was there not in the wide world of humanity counteracting or counterballancing spiritual movements which could effectually quell those spasmodic outbursts of corruption? We have just heard the story of the mother whose children, one after the other, were taken from her arms and sold into slavery. Others beside Sojourner Truth well recollect when in the State of New York men, women and children were sold without a suspicion of any wrong, even by church members. This same apathy or moral blindness had ruled mankind through the long ages. Some can recall the change that came. The slow rising of that spiritual or moral tide. Men began to look upon the forlorn African slave as a brother and the Christian maxim, "Do as thou would that others should do by thee," penetrated men's very souls as with a cimeter's point. Mighty was the movement of that anti-slavery tidal wave, and when expostulation and remonstrance could not move the slave-holder's heart, the thunderbolts of war broke the chain and slavery was at an end.

There is one upon us now and we shall do well to heed it. Cries for help come up from thousands of thousands of men who suffer a worse bondage than the children of Africa ever endured. Men are seeking deliverance from the enslavement of strong drink. God's spirit has awakened them, they feel their danger. They cry to you Christians for help and sympathy. "Dare to do right" may well be your motto as well as theirs. It is what we all need as in the sight of heaven and earth. Does thy struggling brother need thy prayers? The same one who has convicted him of his sin will hear thy prayer for his escape. Does he need self-denial? Practice it thyself for his encouragement and thine own safety. "Total abstinence!" It is the watchword of the nation's deliverance. It is a day of God's grace. Be up and doing while the day lasts. As the scarlet cord was the symbol of safety in the ancient city, let it be to thyself, as well as thy unfortunate brother, a sign of safety. Then on the bosom of this great tidal wave of temperance, multitudes of men shall be borne not only from suffering and shame to honor and joy, but from the poverty and debasement of a fallen life to the exaltation of a heavenly inheritance. WM. M. GREGORY.

WITHOUT impugning the motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intentions, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidingly committed to his hands; as a violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South without regard to complexion distinctions, and as fraught with incalculable mischief.—*Wm. Lloyd Garrison.*

Free of Cost.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti.

No. 1-705-1w

Attention!

C. S. WORTLEY

Is closing out his stock to make room for Spring Goods.

Thirty Thousand Ties Wanted, Cash on Delivery, at Geo. A. & T. Neat's Variety Store.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Dexter.

Miles Dexter, one of the executors of said estate, comes into court alleging that he is prepared to render his administration account, and makes application for an extension of time heretofore allowed to him in which to dispose of the estate and pay the debts of said deceased.

Therefore it is ordered, That Monday, the eleventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, be appointed for hearing said account and application; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, three weeks next previous to said day of hearing, in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 723-726

To Our Patrons,

And all others interested in buying

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DECIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf,

January 1st, 1878, and

Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books
No more expense collecting!
No more poor accounts!

BUYING FOR CASH,
AND
SELLING FOR CASH,
Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

☞To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros.

Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	7 00	9 00	3 45	5 15	9 00
Michigan City....	9 28	11 10	6 20	7 35	11 15
New Buffalo.....	9 48	11 26	6 48		11 40
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles.....	10 45	12 15	8 14	9 00	12 35
	P. M.				
Kalamazoo.....	12 35	1 40	10 00	10 26	2 17
Battle Creek.....	1 32	2 17		11 08	3 15
Marshall.....	2 25	3 00		11 37	49
			Jack.	A. M.	
Albion.....	2 52	3 21	Ac.	12 05	4 10
Jackson.....Ar.		4 05	A. M.	12 50	4 55
Jackson.....Lv.	3 45		5 20		
Chelsea.....	4 40		6 15		
Dexter.....	5 0		6 30		
Ann Arbor.....	5 20	5 10	7 00	2 10	6 38
Ypsilanti.....	5 38	5 24	7 15	2 27	6 55
Wayne Junction.	6 02	5 45	7 40	2 48	7 15
G. T. Junction...	6 33	6 15	8 25	3 20	7 45
Detroit.....Ar.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 35	8 00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Expre
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....Lv.	7 00	9 35	4 45	6 20	9 50
G. T. Junction...	7 15	9 55	5 00	6 35	10 10
Wayne Junction .	7 46	10 17	5 32	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti.....	8 10	10 35	6 00	7 36	11 04
Ann Arbor.....	8 30	10 53	6 30	8 10	11 21
Dexter.....	8 56		6 53	8 31	
Chelsea.....	9 17		7 08	8 47	
Jackson.....Ar.		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson.....Lv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45
Marshall.....	11 50	35	*Kal. Ac'n.	11 03	1 45
	P. M.				
Battle Creek.....	12 21	1 58		11 35	2 10
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo.....	1 15	2 40	4 00	12 25	2 53
Niles.....	3 11	4 07	6 10	2 38	4 24
Michigan City...	4 46	5 20	7 50	4 15	5 47
Chicago.....Ar.	6 55	7 40	10 30	6 45	8 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Detroit Express.....11:45 A. M.
Mail..... 5:20 P. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Evening Express..... 6:05 P. M.
Mail..... 8:10 A. M.

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

Detroit Express.....Arrive 11:10 A. M.
Mail.....4:50 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Evening Express.....6:43 P. M.
Mail.....9:05 A. M.

CHRONIC **Diseases Cured.** New paths marked out by that plainest of all books, "Plain Home Talk and medical common Sense,"—nearly 1,009 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to **consult** its author in person or by mail **free.** Price, by mail, $3.25 for the **Standard** edition, or $1.50 for the **Popular** edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents, tables free. **Agents wanted.** MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St., N. Y. 716-743

School Books, Stationary!

EVERYTHING NEW

AT

KEYES'.

CUSTER MEDALLIONS

NO OLD STOCK

News Department!

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND. 709

RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 Wood. Ave., Sign of the Big Chair!

ONLY $62.00.

This cut represents our $62.00 PARLOR SUITE, Seven Pieces, upholstered in all-wool Terry, the Fronts and Backs nicely Puffed and Corded. The handsomest suite in America for the price.

AT RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

Sign of the Big Chair, you can find all kinds of Furniture at Rock Bottom Prices. 706-731

TO ADVERTISERS

GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO. NEWSPAPER Advertising Agents, 26 Congress Street West, DETROIT, MICH., are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their ADVERTISERS' MANUAL of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.

PATENTS LAW AND PATENTS. THOS. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law in Patent causes. Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 37 Congress St. West, Detroit, Mich. ☞The only responsible Patent Office in the State.☜ 712-732

Pianos & Organs.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if your piano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good, **Reliable Agents Wanted** to sell Pianos and Organs. DUBUAR, JACQUEMAIN & CO., 302 Woodward Ave., DETROIT. 723-734

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth (25th) day of June A. D. 1874, made and executed by Lydia A. Horton to Harmon Allen, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washtenaw county, Michigan, in Liber 46 of Mortgages on page 639, upon the third day of July, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents, and no proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted for the recovery of the same or any part thereof; Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the same will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with interest, cost, and expenses of said sale, including an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the county of Washtenaw, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Said mortgaged premises are described as "Beginning at a point where the Ridge road crosses the section line on the west side of section twenty-three (23) in said township of York, and running thence north on said section line one hundred and seventy (170) feet, thence easterly, parallel with said Ridge road, two hundred and sixty (260) feet, thence south one hundred and seventy (170) feet to the north line of said Ridge road, thence westerly on the north line of said Ridge road two hundred and sixty (260) feet to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less"

Dated, January 19th, 1878.

HARMON ALLEN, Mortgagee.
ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 723-735

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1870, and duly recorded on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 41 of Mortgages, on page 583, Chancy Howell and Mary A. Howell duly mortgaged to Charles Hall "all those certain tracts or parcels of land known, bounded and described as follows, viz: The east half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight, in town number one south, range number four east, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated, December 1st, 1877.

CHARLES HALL, Mortgagee.
T. NINDE, Attorney. 716-728

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY.

Amanda W. Wilcox, Complainant, vs. Isaac Crane, Sarah J. Crane, and the First National Bank, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause, on the third day of January, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said County of Washtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, on Monday the eleventh day of March, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all of lots four hundred eighty-six and four hundred and ninety in Larzelere and Post's addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Dated, January 25th, A. D. 1878.

FRANK EMERICK, Circuit Court Commissioner.
J. WILLIARD BABBITT, Complainant's Solicitor. 724

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., in Liber forty of Mortgages, on page 394, Warren L. Rice and Hattie A. Rice duly mortgaged to Frederick W. Cleaveland "All that parcel of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, described as the south half of lot number five (5) in Cross & Bagley's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, —except about six feet off the south end of said lot, cut off in correcting the north line of Congress street." The said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Frederick W. Cleaveland to Adelia L. Compton by an instrument of assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of April in the year 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the second day of January, in the year 1878, at eleven and one-half o'clock A. M., in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 588. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-two cents; and, in addition thereto, an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has been made in the payment of said sum of five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-two cents, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the second day of April, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated, January 5th, 1878.

ADELIA L. COMPTON, Assignee.
ALBERT CRANE, Attorney for Assignee. 721-733

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, and duly recorded on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1875, at nine o'clock and forty-five minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 558, Michael V. Cook and Elizabeth V. Cook duly mortgaged to William Hall "all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of lot number twenty-five (25) in Abram Larzelere's addition to the village of Ypsilanti, thence running easterly on the south line of said lot seven rods, thence northerly three rods and thirteen and one-half feet, thence westerly seven rods and five links, thence south four rods and six links, to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is three hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated, December 1st, 1877.

WILLIAM HALL, Mortgagee.
T. NINDE, Attorney. 716-728